THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED BY
THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY,
CORNER FIFTH AVENUE AND SMITHFIELD STREET,
Opposite Postoffice—Entrance on Fifth Avenue.)
C. D. BRIGHAM, - - - - - - *Editor.*
R. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy ..... 3 Cents.
Served by Carrier (per week) ..... 25 Cents.
Subscribers by Mail (per year) ..... $10 00
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address
THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

# The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 24, 1870. NO. 33.

## FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

# THE WAR.

Successful Sortie from Metz.

THE PRUSSIANS ATTACK VERNON.

The Germans Occupy St. Quentin.

Relations Between Belgium and Prussia.

George Francis Train at Marseilles.

Prussia's Terms fer an Armistice.

England Will Immediately Offer Direct Intervention for an Armistice.

Perfect Accord in the Matter Between England, Austria and Italy.

The Proposal Submitted on Friday at Tours and Berlin.

## FRANCE.

**Reported Successful Sortie from Metz.**

PARIS, October 22.—The following official dispatch has just been received from Neufechateau. On Friday, 14th, Marshal Bazaine made a sortie with 80,000 men, crushing the enemy, who consisted of twenty-six battalions of infantry and two regiments of cavalry. He also captured 100 wagons laden with stores and provisions of war. Sickness among the besiegers is constantly increasing. The Prussians have been forced twice to reinforce their army around Metz.

Another dispatch from Neufchatean says: The siege of Verdun has been interrupted by the vigorous defense of the French. The latter made a general sortie and spiked the guns of the forts.

Chantilly has been surrounded by the Prussians, 20,000 strong, with forty cannon. The Prefect of the Department and Mayor of the city agreed with the Prussian commander that the rights of the citizens shall be respected.

The Prussians have now blown up the fort at Clery and returned to Camp at Beaugency.

The *Constitutionnel* to-day announced that Earl Russell, the British Minister, has made an important communication to the government here. He proposes, acting with Austria and Italy, to effect an armistice in order that the elections for members of the Constituent Assembly may take place. He adds that Russia would act in the same direction. The government has not yet returned any formal reply.

The capitals of Lyons demand the immediate adoption of vigorous defensive measures. They say the Prussians are now concentrating Besancon and other strong places, and may march direct upon Lyons. The forts and defenses of the latter city are ready, but there is a lack of experienced gunners. A large number of these have been sent forward from Toulon.

**Cruelty—George Train's Train at Marseilles.**

TOURS, October 22.—Instances of extreme cruelty practiced upon franco-tirurs by the Prussians are related from all parts of the country. This only serves to render the latter more desperate and to refuse to take any prisoner. Over twenty Prussian spies, arrested in different parts of France, were brought here to-day.

The Prefect of St. Quentin has arrived here, having resigned his office because the municipal authorities refused to open the gates to the second time in case of an attack. The consequence of this refusal by the authorities was the occupation of the town by the Prussians, who hold it now.

General Reichsdorf has commenced operations in the north.

George Francis Train arrived at Marseilles yesterday, and created a great excitement by making a speech in which he denounced the Prussians bitterly.

Gambetta issued a decree that new troops either in camp or towns are to be reviewed twice a week. Other regulations touching the discipline of the armies in the camps are also presented. Officers will not be permitted during the month to leave the line of their civilian's dress. Not more than 2,000 troops be allowed to occupy any town. Whenever a force consists of a greater number the remainder must encamp some distance, and such soldiers will not be permitted to go into towns unless by order of the commander. All officers must remain in camp except when their duty calls them elsewhere. Every day the troops must be exercised and drilled, sent off on marches of twenty-four kilometres, and in all respects the camps are to be organized precisely as though in the presence of the enemy.

**The Prussians Attack Vernon.**

TOURS, October 22—The Prussians are marching on Amiens in two columns, one by Bateuil and the other by Mont Didier.

The Prussians attacked the town of Vernon, near Rouen, encroaching it from the opposite side of the river.

Correspondence from Paris, dated October 18, announces that the French have strongly fortified the gap between Mont Valerien and St. Denis, both works being in direct zoon to make a strong offensive movement.

**Meeting of Council.**

TOURS, October 22—It is rumored that Thiers has gone to Paris to consult with the Government, it is thought, relative to an armistice and the peace question.

At a meeting of the Council to-day. It is reported, the subject of the election and members of the Assembly to Constituent was discussed. It is also reported that the Council was informed by Lord Lyons that he had received orders from his Government to inform the Cabinet desire to mediate in conjunction with Austria and Italy. The answer of Gambetta was that the Council could do nothing without the concurrence of the Government at Paris. It is understood that preparations for the nation's defense are now complete and that the Government will not accept peace save on a liberal basis.

At Paris the determination is also evident to make a defense to the last unless honorable terms of peace can be obtained.

**The Germans Occupy St. Quentin.**

LILLE, October 22.—The Germans entered St. Quentin yesterday morning. They made requisitions for two million francs. The leading citizens came here and borrowed it from the bank.

Communication with Amiens by railroad is interrupted.

The number of volunteers asked by General Trochu—100,000—has been greatly exceeded.

Art treasures at St. Quentin were removed by the French before fire was opened.

There is a force of about 1,000 Germans at Beauvais.

Nantes is threatened by the Prussians.

**Unsuccessful Sortie from Mont Valerien.**

VERSAILLES, October 22, 6:30 P. M.—This morning, October 22,—At noon to-day a sortie was made by the French from Fort Mont Valerien supported by forty field guns. They were victoriously repulsed by detachments of the Ninth and Tenth Corps. Portions of Ist Infantry and a regiment of Landwehrs, supported towards the close of the engagement by the Fourth Corps. The Prussians captured one hundred prisoners and two guns. German loss was small. Fighting continued the battle.

The official report of captures made at Soissons has just been made public. Ninety-nine officers and 6,000 rank and file surrendered. To these there, 128 guns and 5,000 rifles, 3,000 to 150 tons gunpowder, and the military chest containing 52,000 francs fell into the hands of the Germans.

**Proposals for an Armistice Submitted.**

TOURS, October 23.—It is understood that on Friday last England submitted terms and at Berlin proposals for an armistice. Great hopes are entertained of the result.

The Loire has not left the Paris yet. He awaits safe conduct from the Prussians.

**The Occupation of Chartres.**

VERSAILLES, October 22, *via* BERLIN.—Gen. Wittiche has occupied Chartres. All is quiet around Paris. French deserters from Metz come into our lines in large numbers.

**The Expulsion of the Jesuits.**

MARSEILLES, October 22.—According to the proposition, Esquiros continues to act as Prefect of Marseilles. The expulsion of Jesuits from the city has not been revoked.

**Heavy Fighting Yesterday.**

ERSAILLES, October 22.—There was heavy fighting to-day between Verax and Cassice, from nine in the morning until night. The result is not known. It is reported the Zouaves and troops of the Line distinguished themselves by several bayonet charges.

MONTARGIS, October 22, Evening.—Yesterday there was an engagement between Fontainbleau. The franc-tireurs killed forty Uhlans and captured a number of horses. All day yesterday constant cannonading in the direction of Paris was noticed.

**Bourbaki Going to Amiens.**

TOURS, October 23.—The *Moniteur* announces to-day that Bourbaki, with 20,000 men, is going to Amiens. Large reinforcements have arrived from the South, and marines, infantry and gunners are coming here from Toulon. The National Guards at Lyons are constantly drilling and exercising. A large number of troops will be stationed in the intrenched camp near this city. They are all to be armed with Chassepots and thoroughly drilled in its use. The War Department is collecting enormous stores of provisions and munitions. The citizens of Tours have also been warned to provide themselves with similar supplies of the necessaries of life. A minister disguised from Paris on the 18th reports that sorties occur frequently. The enemy suffers heavily from them, and is compelled to keep on the alert day and night. The Prussians, thus harassed, are beginning to suffer from constant exposure.

**Englishi Mediation.**

TOURS, October 23.—The *Constitutionel*, in its report of the mediation of England, says: There is now reason to hope for peace. It adds that as soon as an armistice is concluded an election for the Constituent Assembly will take place. The journals contain the following note, inspired by the Government: We may affirm that the Government, in no case, will accept a peace humiliating to France. It will remain firm in the defense of all propositions for the dismemberment of France, and prepared for all sacrifices to save the national honor. The invasion has prevented the organization of the defense of the country on a formidable scale. We have, at divers points, which it would be improper to mention, excellent troops, well armed and equipped and ready to move at a given moment, and will soon appear. In corroboration of the above, it may be stated on the best authority that two armies, ably commanded and composed of excellent troops, are ready to move forward. Further details cannot be given, he events will soon prove the truth of these statements.

**Engagement in the Forest of Hercourt.**

TOURS, October 23.—An important action is reported in the Forest of Hercourt. The French scouts belonging to Ardeche's battalion and the franc-tireurs of Caen, behaved with much gallantry. The Prussian force, consisting of cavalry, infantry and artillery, was reprised with the loss of one hundred killed. Our casualties were severe, and the commander of the troops is among the wounded.

**Peace on any Terms.**

TOURS, October 23.—Great hopes of peace have been excited by the intervention of England for an armistice. It is understood that the Government here are eager for peace on almost any terms.

**Keratry Assumes Command of the Army of the West.**

TOURS, October 23.—Keratry started to-day for Brittany to assume command of the forces of the West.

A number of Uhlans were arrested at Beaugency in the disguise of peasants.

It is understood the papal nuncio was detained four days at Versailles, was treated with extreme courtesy by the Prussian government, but not allowed to come here immediately from Paris.

The administration of the Bank of France is now at Bordeaux, where it is expected to remain until the close of the siege.

Paris advices of the 18th show that over a hundred thousand National Garde have responded to Trochu's order of the day, demanding volunteers for sortie.

The military authorities have begun shooting peasants who give information to the enemy. Two were shot at Brent yesterday.

Official intelligence is to hand that the Prussians entered Nangis and Montereau to day, and that they have disappeared from Meuneges and Beaugency.

**Another Balloon Safely Landed.**

SENS, October 23.—A balloon which left Paris yesterday landed safely between Nangy and Meaux, but alighted near the Prussian lines. The balloon, when at the height of 2,000 metres, was struck with a new projectile now in use by the Prussians.

The official journal of Paris has published the answer of General Ducrit to the Prussian change that he had broken his parole. The General says he escaped from Sedan after he had placed himself in the hands of the Prussians, having refused to sign a capitulation or give his parole. The official journal of the 19th, relates the destruction of the Prussian batteries lately erected, and the fire of the forts dismantled the Prussian guns and killed a number of the enemy.

**French Patriotism.**

ROUEN, October 23, Evening.—At Ivry, in the Department of Eure, the old men, women and children rose against the Prussian troops occupying the place. A number were killed on both sides, and ambulances have been sent to the relief of the wounded.

The Prussians are concentrating at Gisors. Cardinal Bonnechose has issued a read from the pulpit a protest against the invasion of Rome.

## ENGLAND.

**Prussia's Terms for an Armistice.**

LONDON, October 22.—The seventh edition of the *Times* contains a special telegram from Berlin stating that Prussia has repeated her willingness to grant an armistice if the principal fortresses in the possession of the enemy, Paris excepted, be dismantling of the fortresses in Alsace and Lorraine under European guarantees is sufficient.

Deserters from Metz are constantly arriving.

**Reported Death of Bazaine.**

LONDON, October 22.—London papers publish reports made by deserters from Metz that Bazaine was dead; that Canrobert was in command, and that hunger and pestilence prevailed in the city. The stories are generally discredited. At Berlin, however, the capitulation of Bazaine is hourly expected. It now seems that the overture by Bazaine to Bismarck to let him go to Metzden. They reported the Fifth Corps, to which they belonged, was demoralized by the defeats it suffered at Bourgeriland Bagneux, and the general condition of the camps at Versailles as deplorable. The troops are suffering greatly from sickness and want of wood.

At a meeting of the Grand Lodge of Free Masons in Paris, King William and the Crown Prince of Prussia were expelled from the order.

Permission has been obtained by Minister Washburne for the landing of American provisions for the starving Parisians.

A correspondent of the *Morning Standard* says that the American ambulance corps has been ordered to understand by the Prussians that its aid is not wanted.

A dispatch from Tours, dated October 21, 10 P. M., says that Papal Nuncio has arrived. Keratry has also arrived from Madrid. His mission there was to ask material aid, but, on the contrary, his friends, he restrained, and only asked leave to import arms from Spain and the Spanish colonies. This was, however, refused.

The troops in camp at Tours are to be reviewed once a week. Reinforcements are constantly arriving. The Prussians now occupy Gyvgan, near Orleans.

Nearly the whole of the Department of Haut Saone is under control of the Prussians.

The people of Chateaudun have refused to answer repeated requisitions of detachments of Prussians. It is understood the Prussian commander sustains the action of the people.

The Arc de Triomphe at Paris is now an Iroquois fort.

**Scarcity of Meat—Health of the Capital.**

LONDON, October 22.—Paris advices of the 11th contain the following: Meat is scarce, and no individual is allows to buy more than a quarter of a pound per day. The health of the capital is good. Small-pox, however, is prevalent. Out of 1,483 deaths last week, 211 were from small-pox, 99 from pneumonia, 91 from typhus fever, 56 from bronchitis, and 59 from diarrhœa. Forty-seven of the old Commissioners of Police have been set adrift. The principal papers are published in pamphlet form every three days. Provisions are becoming scarce, and cannot be taken by assault. The firing from the forts is admirable. The sailors aim with wonderful accuracy. The losses on both sides is good. Yesterday the Prussians aimed at two dangling batteries and blew them to pieces. During the forenoon of the 19th they blew two thresening Prussian batteries, and blew them into the air.

The gates of Paris are opened at daylight and closed at 6 P. M. Omnibusses are not allowed to run after 9 P. M. Paris pays for peace, but the people are afraid to say so aloud. There is no lack of coal, gas, or gasfixtures, but the situation is terribly distressing, and there is an enormous amount of suffering and suffering. It is thought soup kitchens will be organized to deal out rations to all who have certificates. Minister Washburne was very ill yesterday but is better today.

**Letters from Bismarck to Washburne and Favre—Ramreau to be Tried by Court-martial.**

Special to the Herald.]

LONDON, October 22.—A letter dated Paris, 14th, says: "Negotiations for peace continue. Bismarck sent letters yesterday to Washburne and Jules Favre. They were of a conciliatory character. An armistice to allow the Constituent Assembly to be elected is probable. Definitely on peace was under discussion, the principal conditions of which are that the military situation shall remain as it is now. The letters elected to be allowed to enter Paris, and Favre to leave Also that Lorraine, the portion to which Favre objects, very absurdly, as these provinces cannot vote while occupied by Prussian armies. The dismissal of the commander of Alsace and Lorraine is favored by Bismarck.

Artillery is being manufactured in great abundance. At present a Prussian has seven cannon to each thousand men, while the French have but four. When this inequality is removed there will be more fighting on a larger and more equal scale.

The "Reds" are put down unequally. Flourens is under arrest and will be tried by courtmartial. Also, another Red leader named Seppia. The journals are patriotic and well conducted, except two or three ultra Reds which grossly insult Favre.

**Demoralization in the Prussian Army—Americans to Leave Paris.**

Special to the World.]

LONDON, October 22.—A Paris letter of the 8th says: On the 16th 230 Polish deserters escaped from the German lines, capturing their officers, and came into the French lines near Meuden. They reported the Fifth Corps, to which they belonged, was demoralized by the defeats it suffered at Bourgeril and Bagneux, and the general condition of the camps at Versailles as deplorable. The troops are suffering greatly from sickness and want of wood.

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## SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

## WASHINGTON.

Secretary Cox's System of Competitive Examinations.

**Missouri Politics—The McGarrahan Claims to be Sent Before Congress Again—The Annual Reports in a Forward State—No Conclusion Reached as to Delano's Successor, &c., &c.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 22, 1870.

**Competitive Examinations.**

The following is the circular sent by Secretary Cox to heads of bureaus in his department, presenting rules for the examination of candidates for appointment. The system had been in highly successful operation for some months past, and in order to meet the constant demands that persons should be appointed upon the simple wish of politicians, it seems to have been published among the regulations of the department:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 7, 1870. }

SIR: In order to increase the efficiency of the clerical force of this Department, and to elevate the standard, I have determined in future appointments to establish the system of competitive examinations, to consist of questions touching matters relating to the work of the bureau to which the persons are designated, and the determined interchangeable, in arithmetic, history, geography, grammar, penmanship and orthography. The examination will be conducted in writing, and each person will attach to his papers an assumed name in order to relieve the examiners from any charge of favoritism or prejudice; the real name will be written on a sealed envelope, and together with the assumed name placed in an envelope, which will be sealed and not opened until the standard of the applicants, under this assumed name, shall have been determined. The maximum standard will be 1,000, but the minimum 670, which latter number must be attained to secure an appointment. Each question, together with the letter of the applicant, will have a certain number in the scale, to be determined by the examiners, and the sum of all these powers will equal the maximum number, viz: 1,000. The age of the applicant, the tenth section, page 211, requires that the board of examiners shall consist of the chief of the bureau whose office a vacancy occurs, who is to be made, together with two others to be designated by the head of the department. I desire that you will select and report to me the name of some gentleman in your office who is thoroughly conversant with the knowledge of the work of your office, and on general subjects, to act as examiner with yourself, and some one to be hereafter selected to represent the department proper. Whenever vacancies occur, you will report the fact, stating the functions to the class for examination, and the person passing the best test will receive the appointment. From experience in the Census Office I am convinced that if this system is strictly adhered to, from candidates of persons who apply for office, only those will be appointed who are thoroughly competent, and that the transaction of the public business will be prompt and efficient discharge of duty will be greatly enhanced.

Very respectfully,
J. D. COX, Sec'y.

**Missouri Politics.**

General Shepherd, chairman of the McClurg wing of the Republican party of Missouri, has spent most of the past week here, and had several conferences with President Grant, Secretary Cameron and the political friends of the latter.

**Meigs Replies to Welles.**

Quartermaster General Meigs has prepared a reply to the late attack of ex Secretary Welles, which will be published. The Government is satisfied it is following the right path to obtain the objects now within reach, and envoys have been dispatched in pursuit of the objects named in the "confidential agreement," the assent of the Legislature is required, and this convening on the 31st inst., the solicitation must be submitted to a new Diet fresh from the people. A decree dissolving the Diet was issued.

**Marine News.**

LONDONDERRY, October 22.—The steamship Hibernian, from Quebec, has arrived here.

QUEENSTOWN, October 23.—The steamers Algeria and Colorado, from New York, have arrived.

**The Markets.**

LONDON, October 22.—Hops dull. Refined petroleum 13½d.

ANTWERP, October 28.—Petroleum closed at 65½ francs.

LONDON, October 22.—Consols 92¾. Bonds quiet; 5-20s of '62, 88½; do '65, 88½; do '67, 90½; 10-40s, 87½. Stocks quiet; Erie, 18; Illinois, 114; Great Western 20.

LIVERPOOL, October 22.—Cotton active, California at 12½d; Orleans 12d; Uplands 12d; winter 10s 10d@10s 2d.

Breadstuffs quiet. Oats 25s. Lard is firmer at 73s. Cheese 69s. Cumberland middles 53s. Refined petroleum 1s 6½d.

## THE BRIDGE NUISANCE.

**Meeting of Committees in Cincinnati Saturday Evening—Resolutions in Favor of Removing the Obstruction of the Newport Bridge Adopted.**

CINCINNATI, October 23.—At a meeting of the committees from the Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade and Common Council, at the Merchants' Exchange yesterday evening, a general interchange of opinion in regard to the Newport and Cincinnati bridge took place. A resolution declaring in favor of bridging the Ohio, but asserting the belief that it can be done without materially obstructing navigation, and that Congress should permit only this character of bridges to be built, was adopted unanimously. They also declared their conviction that the bridge now in process of erection between Newport and Cincinnati will not only materially obstruct the navigation of the river, and is a work which could be prevented without delay. A resolution was finally adopted providing for the appointment of a committee to confer with Secretary of War to immediately appoint a commission of three engineers, to examine and report on this bridge whether or not its completion as at present proposed will not materially obstruct the navigation of the Ohio river. John D. Minor and Capt. Kyle were appointed said committee. A committee was then appointed to wait on the Bridge Company and ask them if they will not modify their plans.

## NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 22, 1870.

NOTORIOUS POLITICIAN ARRESTED.

Theodore Allen, a notorious politician, was arrested this afternoon on a charge of perjury, and committed without bail.

MUTINOUS PRISONERS COMMITTED.

Four sailors of the whale ship Robert Edwards, who recently fired and scuttled the ship which burned to the water's edge and sank, have been brought here from Key West, and committed. The punishment for the crime on conviction is death.

THE SHENANDOAH LITIGATION

Has ended in the defeat of the plaintiffs, who failed to prove their allegations of fraud.

THE SHENANDOAH.

The United States steamer recently seen dismasted in the Atlantic is supposed to be the Shenandoah.

BLIND FACTORY BURNED.

Lum's Blind Factory at Elizabeth, New Jersey burned to-day. Loss $25,000; insured for $8,000.

THE TURF.

At Binghampton to-day American Girl beat Lucy and Hoispur three straight heats. Best time, 2:28.

NEW YORK, October 23, 1870.

THE APPROACHING ELECTION.

Col. McKeever, Adjutant General of the Department of the East, states that there is no foundation for the assertion that the city will be filled with troops for use on election day. The regular troops forthcoming forts are few, and only a reduction of the regular force of 2,000 men, viz: 1,000. The act of March 3, 1871, tenth section, page 211, requires that the board of examiners shall consist of the chief of the bureau in whose office a vacancy occurs, who is to be made, together with two others to be designated by the head of the department. I desire that you will select and report to me the name of some gentleman in your office who is thoroughly conversant with the knowledge of the work of your office, and on general subjects, to act as examiner with yourself, and some one to be hereafter selected to represent the department proper. Whenever vacancies occur, you will report the fact, stating the functions to the class for examination, and the person passing the best test will receive the appointment. From experience in the Census Office I am convinced that if this system is strictly adhered to, from candidates of persons who apply for office, only those will be appointed who are thoroughly competent, and that the transaction of the public business will be prompt and efficient discharge of duty will be greatly enhanced.

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## EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

**The Cambria Disaster—Protest Against the Annexation of Rome—Seizure of Fenian Powder in Ireland—The Duke of Aosta's Nomination to the Spanish Crown—The Vomito Disappearing in Spain—English Troops Going to China—Defensive Alliance Between Turkey and Greece, &c., &c.**

**Secretary of Legation at Rome.**

LONDON, October 22.—The channel squadron has been ordered to embark as much provisions as can be stowed under the hatches. Russell, present Secretary of Legation at Rome, will be replaced by Mr. Jervoise.

**Protest Against the Annexation of Rome.**

The meeting of Catholics to protest against Italian annexation of Rome, which was held in Geneva, was presided over by Bishop Spaulding.

**The Diamond Fever Increasing.**

The Diamond Fever at Cape of Good Hope is increasing. Extraordinary gems have been found.

**Aquatic.**

A challenge for the annual boat race has originated with the Oxford crew for the first time in ten years.

**The Fenians.**

The authorities lately seized twenty-five barrels of powder at a Fenian store in Ireland. They were taken to Woolwich, opened, and found to contain leaden matches and nails in considerable quantities, mixed through the powder. The barrels with their contents, were placed in an old barge and sunk in the river.

**Aosta's Nomination Accepted.**

FLORENCE, October 22—The Duke of Aosta's nomination for the acceptance of the Spanish crown has been officially announced.

**Portuguese Independence.**

LISBON, October 22—The King reviewed the national troops yesterday, and subsequently entertained the officers at a banquet. The remarks of the speakers were unanimously favorable to Portuguese independence, and were enthusiastically received.

**The Health of the Pope.**

FLORENCE, October 22—The health of the Pope is still good. It is said the neutral powers have consented to remain in Rome for a time to accept the situation. He has also concluded to do so.

**The Vomito.**

MADRID, October 22—The vomito is disappearing from Barcelona and Alegante.

**The Cambria Disaster.**

LONDONDERRY, October 22.—Careful examination of the coasts and waters for miles around the scene of the Cambria disaster by river steamers, fails to discover any traces of the missing boat.

**Foundered.**

LONDON, October 22.—The iron ship Heouba, Captain Walker, which left Calcutta on the first of August, has foundered on a sunken rock on September 15 h.

**English Troops Leaving Madras for China.**

LONDON, October 23,—— dispatch from Bombay announces that troops are leaving Madras for China.

**Defensive Alliance.**

It is rumored that a defensive alliance has been formed between Turkey and Greece against the encroachments of western powers.

**Diet of Wurtemburg Dissolved.**

STUTTGART, October 23.—In the lower house of the Diet yesterday, Minister Von Schneerdin made the following announcement: The Government is satisfied it is following the right path to obtain the objects now within reach, and envoys have been dispatched in pursuit of the objects named in the "confidential agreement," the assent of the Legislature is required, and this convening on the 31st inst., the solicitation must be submitted to a new Diet fresh from the people. A decree dissolving the Diet was issued.

**Marine News.**

LONDONDERRY, October 22.—The steamship Hibernian, from Quebec, has arrived here.

QUEENSTOWN, October 23.—The steamers Algeria and Colorado, from New York, have arrived.

**The Markets.**

LONDON, October 22.—Hops dull. Refined petroleum 13½d.

ANTWERP, October 28.—Petroleum closed at 65½ francs.

LONDON, October 22.—Consols 92¾. Bonds quiet; 5-20s of '62, 88½; do '65, 88½; do '67, 90½; 10-40s, 87½. Stocks quiet; Erie, 18; Illinois, 114; Great Western 20.

LIVERPOOL, October 22.—Cotton active, California at 12½d; Orleans 12d; Uplands 12d; winter 10s 10d@10s 2d.

Breadstuffs quiet. Oats 25s. Lard is firmer at 73s. Cheese 69s. Cumberland middles 53s. Refined petroleum 1s 6½d.

## BELGIUM.

**The Relations Between Belgium and Prussia.**

BRUSSELS, October 22.—The Belgian *Moniteur* officially denies that the government received any note from Prussia complaining of the tone of the Belgian press, or that there is any lack of cordiality in the relations between the two countries.

**The Early Suspension of Hostilities Predicted.**

BRUSSELS, October 23.—The *Independance Belge* has the following dispatch from London: After the cabinet council held on Friday, Earl Granville telegraphed to the British ministers at Tours, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Vienna and Florence, going to Berlin, General Bourbaki was expected to leave Lille to-day for the same destination. He has 60,000 men under his command.

A correspondent of the *Morning Standard* says that the American ambulance corps has been ordered to understand by the Prussians that its aid is not wanted.

A dispatch from Tours, dated October 21, 10 P. M., says that Papal Nuncio has arrived. Keratry has also arrived from Madrid. His mission there was to ask material aid, but, on the contrary, his friends, he restrained, and only asked leave to import arms from Spain and the Spanish colonies. This was, however, refused.

The troops in camp at Tours are to be reviewed once a week. Reinforcements are constantly arriving. The Prussians now occupy Gyvgan, near Orleans.

Nearly the whole of the Department of Haut Saone is under control of the Prussians.

The people of Chateaudun have refused to answer repeated requisitions of detachments of Prussians. It is understood the Prussian commander sustains the action of the people.

The Arc de Triomphe at Paris is now an Iroquois fort.

## AUSTRIA.

**Austria Favors an Armistice.**

VIENNA, October 22.—The Austrian government, responding to representations of England, urgently advocates an armisticeat Tours and Versailles. The Vienna *Free Presse*, in an able leader, denounces the ruthless interchange of bombs as the determined interference of the powers. It declares the moment is opportune for compromise. England, it says, must take the initiative and conduct negotiations in behalf of the cause which has become that of all civilized world.

## ITALY.

**Garibaldi's Command.**

GENOA, October 22.—A letter from Caprera, in Mavvillente, says Garibaldi has arranged his command. The first brigade, under General Bassili, contains one regiment of mobile guards, one battalion of francs-tireurs, and a large number of Englishmen and Spaniards, commanded by Orsini. The second brigade, under Colonel Marie, is nearly all French. The third, under Menotti Garibaldi, is made up of one regiment of mobiles, three battalions of Italians, and one battalion of the natives of Nice. A company of engineers is attached to each battalion.

## LUXEMBURG.

**Neutrality of Luxemburg Secure.**

LUXEMBURG, October 23.—Prince Henry of Orange arrived here yesterday, and had an enthusiastic reception. The troops were paraded and addresses were presented to the Prince, who replied by assuring the people that the neutrality of Luxemburg was secure. The demonstration was evidently intended as a protest against the annexation of the remainder of the Grand Unchy desire to join the German Confederation.

**The Sale of Arms to French Agents.**

WASHINGTON, October 23.—C. Wolfe, Esq., of this city, who has been active in the matter, replies to a letter from a friend that the President and Secretaries of War and the Treasury authorize the statement that no arms have been forthcoming sold to the agents of France, or to American citizens acting therefor; that the sales are not of a recent date, though several, like those of Colt's, are in behalf of our war; that several hundred thousand were sold to the Confederate Government during the German war; that the export of arms cannot be denied to private American citizens; that a neutrality law is in force, and that the Government has no knowledge where these arms are going; that they are sold to private citizens. It is stated that the recent sales of 400,000 guns was postponed three days at the request of the Secretary of State, that New York to give a German house an equal chance for their purchase. The arms were sold in strict conformity with the neutrality proclamation.

## FT. WAYNE. IND.

**Trial of Vanderpool for Murder at Kalamazoo—John Strade Acquitted.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., October 22, 1870.

The great Vanderpool murder case, which began at Kalamazoo, Mich., about the middle of this week, is progressing slowly. It will be remembered that about two years ago Vanderpool was arrested and tried for the murder of one Field, his former partner in the banking business. The fact that Vanderpool suffered from financial embarrassment at the time the firm dissolved partnership, and that the last seen of Field was going with him to the house, and also the blood found on the step and on the carpet and leading toward the river from that bank, was deemed sufficient proof that Vanderpool was the guilty party. He was indicted, arraigned, tried and convicted, but obtained a new trial, and has since then, two years, remained in jail. Highly distinguished counsel are employed in the case, and the town is crowded with strangers to witness the same.

John Strade was yesterday acquitted for the murder of Adam Miller, a regulator, in 1861, in Wells county. This is the case in which Frederick and Newton Borell acting for the defense. Strade was not arrested until six months ago.

## MANSFIELD, O.

**Van Amburgh & Co's Menagerie in a Whirlwind—The Canvas Destroyed and Cages Overturned—A Scene of Frightful Confusion—Several Persons Injured. One Fatally.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., October 23, 1870.

On Friday evening last a furious whirlwind struck the tent of Van Amburgh & Co., who were exhibiting at Belleville, in this county, tearing it from its moorings, strewing the canvas around promiscuously, and even overturning some of the cages of animals. There was a fearful hubbub for a time, the animals howling and the inmates screaming, yelling, cursing and imploring in their phrenzy of fright. The elephant took advantage of the confusion to escape to the country, but was soon overtaken and secured. Quite a number of persons were injured, a little girl and a man seriously. The little girl, it is stated, has since died. The names of any of the injured have not yet reached here.

Charles Hall, who killed McCullough by shooting him while drunk last September, has been admitted to bail in the sum of three thousand dollars, and is now at large.

Snow Flake Flour.
Try Jenkins' Snow Flake Flour. †

## POLITICAL.

CHICAGO, October 22.—The Cook County Republican Convention met in this city to-day, and made the following nominations: Congress—Wm. B. Fondey; Sheriff—Timothy Bradley; Coroner—John Stephens; State Senators—John N. Jewett, John L. Beveridge, and W. W. Farwell; Representatives—To the Legislature—Arthur Dixon, A. J. Galloway, H. B. Brayton, S. B. Phelps, James R. Root, Louis Rubens, H. E. Sargent, E. Hempstead, E. S. Hutchinson, H. C. Serre, William Vocke, A. D. Burley, H. W. Austin, John Humphrey, L. B. Bedrickson, J. D. Easter, Carlisle Mason, R. H. Foss, William Eagen, J. W. Hedfield, and Ira Buell.

NASHVILLE, October 22.—The convention to nominate a Republican candidate for Congress meets here next Wednesday.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 23.—William Watt declines to be a candidate for Lieutenant Governor in the ensuing campaign.

The Democratic majority of the official returns of the election last week can be obtained before Wednesday. Unofficial returns, believed to be correctly, indicate the re-election of Governor Scott by a largely reduced majority. Elliott, (colored) Republican, is probably elected to Congress from the Third district. Rainey (colored) Republican, certainly succeeds Whittemore from the First district. The Second district, between Bowen and Belarge, is still doubtful. In the Fourth districts McCorkeck, Reform candidate, is probably elected. The Reformers elect about a third of the Legislature.

## NEWS SUMMARY

*BY TELEGRAPH*

**The Late Disturbances at Laurens C. H.—Five Whites and Three Negroes Reported Killed.**

NEW YORK, October 23—A *Herald* special from Columbia, S. C., of Friday, says: The day after the election a disturbance occurred at Laurens, C. H., between the Union Leaguers and negroes, though not of a political nature. The State constabulary tried to arrest a Pensioner named Johnson, who resisted. Pistol shots were drawn and a riot ensued, during which five whites and three negroes were reported killed. The names of the whites are Tyler, Lowry, Frost, Lahy and Rathand, A negro named Powell was wounded, as also Crows, a member of the Legislature. The United States troops were ordered from Laurens county are here, and Governor Scott is trying to have them returned. He will not respect troops, although the latter are under arms.

**Incendiary Fire at Loudonville, Ohio.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOUDONVILLE, OHIO, October 22, 1870.

A large building owned and occupied by Ullman & Dow as a barn and warehouse, together with a stock, with their entire contents, including several head of hogs and other valuable property, were entirely consumed by fire this morning about two o'clock. The fire communicated to the furniture store of H. G. Gilbert, damaging the building and stock to a great extent. The loss is about three thousand dollars. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.

Snow Flake Flour.

# The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1870.

COL. W. MILNOR ROBERTS, of Pittsburgh, has been appointed Chief Engineer of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and will enter on the duties of the important office on the first of November.

THE report that General CAMERON had been stricken with paralysis was erroneous. He was taken ill in Baltimore, when a physician was called. It is represented that he is at his residence in Harrisburg in his usual health.

THE appointment of Col. JOHN H. STEWART Postmaster in this city, *vice* McCLELLAND removed, is announced. Col. STEWART possesses every qualification for the position, and his appointment is likely to give general satisfaction to the community. This change has for some time been awaiting the action of Gen. NEGLEY, who last week visited Washington to have it made.

THE Washington rumor that the administration had been for some time considering a proposition for the sale of Cuba, and that it had entered into a secret arrangement for acquiring the French East India Islands, is destitute of truth. That the Cuban question may ultimately have some such solution is not altogether improbable, and it is not impossible that steps have been taken looking to it at no very distant day.

ANOTHER effort is to be made to establish a steamship line between Philadelphia and some European port. It is reported, also, that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is discussing plans for the establishment of the enterprise upon a substantial basis, the question hinging on the policy of accepting a line from English capitalists or creating a line of thoroughly American ships. What seems a perfectly easy matter for Baltimore and her great railway to accomplish, has thus far been an impossibility with Philadelphia and the road she is pleased to call her own. That city has the weakness to make frequent reference to the census, etc., but until she has a single European steamer entering her port she cannot hope to rank as a commercial city. Even Charleston and Savannah beat her in this particular.

THE N. Y. *Standard* makes the following statements concerning the resignation of Secretary Cox:

"Some two weeks since General Cox, who had been absent from Washington since the return of the President from Long Branch, sent a very cordial letter, tendering his resignation for reasons of a personal character. The President, acknowledging the force of General Cox's reasoning, acted upon it in a letter full of kindness and complimenting the Secretary on his able administration of the department. There was no dissatisfaction on either side. The resignation was entirely voluntary on the part of General Cox, and the remarks that he was 'forced' out are consequently false."

In view of the totally contradictory statements concerning what led to the resignation of Secretary Cox, the publication of the correspondence, it seems to us, would be eminently proper. If the statement that Mr. CAMERON and politicians of that order did not "force" him out, and if it is "cruel" to say they did, it is the duty of Secretary Cox to make the denial. But we have neither the correspondence nor the Secretary's denial; on the contrary we do see Mr. CAMERON and others of his sort exercising an influence at the White House they never had before, and on all hands acting as though they had won a victory in the Secretary's resignation. What shall we conclude are the facts in the case?

GEN. BUTLER, in an address to his constituents, thanking them for renominating him for Congress, referred to the National Debt in a manner that will be cordially responded to by a great many who have given the subject much thought. He said:

"I entertain the highest respect for the gentleman who has charge of the Treasury Department, and for his management of the debt. We contracted that debt to save the nation, and we expended a vast amount of life and treasure to save it. In twenty-five years our population will be doubled. Why then should we not have mind enough, we, who have *sacrificed everything dear to us in contracting this debt*, burden ourselves with its immediate payment? We do not want it paid in my generation; let it go to the next."

This view of the question is likely to find many supporters in Congress. The business of the country is carrying an unnecessary burden. The national ability and faith having been fully demonstrated, sound policy favors a course that will transfer at least a share of the National Debt from the present to the next generation, when the debt-paying capacity of the country under an increased development and population will be vastly greater than now. The present generation saved the nation at a fearful cost of blood and treasure. The legacy of debt, in a considerable measure at least, belongs to those who come after us.

THE storms of last week were remarkable both for their extent and violence. Upon the Lakes and in the Gulf, as well as upon the Atlantic, the disasters to shipping have been immense and will surely foot up a fearful account of loss of life and property when all the returns have been received. Where one staunch steamer, crowded with passengers and carrying a large crew, is wrecked in the storm, scores of sail vessels must have gone down, with scarcely a record of their disaster, though involving far more destruction in the aggregate than the more conspicuous cases. For this reason a large list of losses of prominent steamers in a single storm is the more appalling on account of the greater losses that it indicates with a dreadful uncertainty. The great catastrophe of the *Cumbria* heading the list, we have next the *Tonawanda* going down in Lake Erie, almost in sight of shore and only part of one boat's load surviving to tell of it; the steamer *Orion* going ashore in Lake Michigan while entering her harbor, and all on board waiting through the night in momentary expectation that the waves would dash her to pieces, involving the loss of every life, and at last rescued at great risk and losing everything; the steamer *Mariposa*, sinking in the Gulf, and nothing but the floating remnants of the wreck to show for her and her crew of thirty-six men; the steamer *General Sedgwick*, overdue at New York from Galveston, and probably lost along the Southern Atlantic coast; a large, unknown propellor seen off Milford, Connecticut, on Wednesday evening, and nowhere to be seen the next morning, while ship stuff washed ashore, leads to the fear that she foundered with all on board. This is a sad list for a few days, but when it is remembered that these are but the first reported and more noteworthy cases, it is evident that October, 1870, will be a black month in the sailors' log.

THE Harrisburg *State Journal* takes a square look in the face of the election results in this State, impelled thereto by the claim set up by certain leaders and papers of a "glorious victory" for the Republicans. The *Journal* professes to be truthful even if the truth is not pleasing. It says:

"In the present Congress, the Republicans have eighteen members in the Democratic six—in the next, the Republicans will have twelve against the Democrats' eleven. The member from the Second District was elected by a combination of rule or ruin Republicans with the Democratic pro doubt he will generally vote with the Republicans; nevertheless the election was a triumph over the Republican candidate. The net loss to the party is six members. In the last Legislature there were, in the Senate, 18 Republicans against 15 Democrats; a majority of three. In the House, 60 Republicans against 40 Democrats; a majority of 20; on joint ballot, a Republican majority of 23. The unofficial returns, which will not vary in the general result from the official count when made, show for the next Senate will stand 16 Democrats, and the House, 55 Republicans against 45 Democrats; a majority of one in the Senate, 10 in the House, and 11 on joint ballot for the Republicans."

The *Journal* repudiates the suggestion that these results indicate a turning by the people against true Republican principles, or that they mean that "the voters of this State have turned, are turning, or even meditate a turning away from these sound, practical policies of the great party of progress, to the support of a party of lost prestige and dead issues." It gives the true interpretation, as follows:

"Morrell, Cessna, O'Neill, Gilfillan, Stewart and Donley, for Congress were not defeated because they were unworthy Democrats, fully committed to the support of the great principles of the party; they were defeated by the base treachery, the low scheming of the rule or ruin politicians, who infest our party organization. If these men would have unresistingly submitted to the assumptions of these treachrous partisans, if they would have consented to surrender the purse to their unscrupulous executive directive politics to the managers of that offensive clique, they would have been renominated by the way of their election. That clique, however, had resolved on the capture of the public patronage in this State, and whenever it could not nominate or elect one of its own vile tools, it resolved to combine with the Democrats to defeat the Republican candidate; for, be it known, the election of a Democrat to Congress throws the patronage of that district into the hands of the chief of the rule or ruin faction.

The election of members of Congress was made the occasion for a struggle to gain the control of public patronage, and in this struggle, base treachery overcame frank, honest endeavor. The political managers have triumphed over the people. The party is defeated, but the low intriguers are victorious. Now, every servile attendant who danges in the train of the dispenser of this patronage thus surreptitiously won, cries out with might and main, "glorious victory!" Glorious victory!"

## A QUESTION TO BE SETTLED.

The time has come for settling the question whether the navigation of the Ohio shall remain free to commerce or abandoned for the benefit of the railroads. The bridges which have been and are being constructed, more especially the one that is being pushed across by the Pennsylvania Central Company at Cincinnati, if suffered to go forward and remain, will virtually complete the work of destruction. Last year the losses sustained by Pittsburgh coalshippers alone amounted to not less than three or four hundred thousand dollars. The bridges that occasioned these immense losses were fair and reasonable compared with the new Cincinnati bridge, which allows at high water only ten feet for boats to pass under, and the draw of which is so located that not one in ten steamers will be able to go through, and the passage of tows will be an impossibility.

To all intents and purposes the navigation for this trade will be as thoroughly destroyed as though a wall of solid masonry were to be built from shore to shore. The bridge is planned and being constructed in utter disregard of the navigation and vast commerce of the Ohio. Even worse, it is planned and being constructed with the utter impossibility of transporting more than an insignificant part of the amount by rail, even if the total capacity of the roads was given up to coal. Nevertheless, it is the deliberate purpose of the railroads to destroy the navigation of the river—a purpose that strikes a deadly blow at the interests of a dozen States, and places in immediate jeopardy every branch of business that in any manner depends on coal. It furthermore threatens millions of coal property and property connected with the trade; and aims a deadly blow at Pittsburgh as a manufacturing and business center. This will be the effect if it is not the design of constructing the Cincinnati bridge as it has been planned and commenced.

Now we feel authorized to say that such an outrage will not be submitted to. Should the bridge ever be constructed, *it will not be suffered to stand.* If the Courts will not shield the public *it will protect itself.* The millions of interests to which the bridge will interpose a barrier, cannot be thus trifled with. There is a power that no bridge company can withstand; and we undertake to say that if it comes to that, it will be exerted, and the bridge will disappear like a cob-house.

We understand that the courts will be appealed to ask for an injunction to stay the further prosecution of work on the bridge, which is being pushed forward with desperate energy. Congress will next be asked to take the whole subject in hand, not only the Cincinnati bridge, but all other bridges that interfere with navigation. *Not only must present obstructions be removed but future ones prevented.* To this extent must Congress act. This is the question on which hereafter there will be no division of sentiment or action on the part of a great public interest in the navigation of the Ohio.

Pittsburgh has not yet acted as she should act in this matter. To-day our Councils will take action. But there should be some other embodiment and enforcement of public sentiment. Let all this community declare with one voice that our boats laden with our products *shall go through at whatever cost and by whatever means that shall be found necessary to accomplish that object.* Let this proclamation be made, to be enforced only as the last resort. Meanwhile let measures in the Courts be vigorously pressed; and let us prepare to go before Congress for that ample legislation and authority which the case demands.

THERE has been published a report of Mr. WILLIAM WELSH, of Philadelphia, one of the Quaker Commissioners to the Indians, which is a statement in behalf of the President's course from a most competent authority. Mr. WELSH demonstrates that the Indian can be pacified, if Christian people treat him as they should. If the present policy of simple justice and right shall be continued, the Indian will ultimately become civilized. In proof of these gratifying assurances, Commissioner WELSH brings forward the information he has gathered in the course of extended travels and investigations among the Indians of the West, and to the fact, which all can appreciate, that there have been no Indian outbreaks during the past summer. President GRANT, in his inaugural address, promised to establish a complete reform in the administration of Indian affairs. That part of the work wherein the Government suffered from corrupt officers and contractors has been accomplished by the abolition of the Indian Ring, for which the greatest credit must be given to Secretary Cox. The work in its relation to the Indians themselves has also been successfully inaugurated, and promises a prosperous result, if the President sticks to his purpose.

THE college started by the Chinese Government at Mr. Burlingame's prompting, for the introduction of the Chinese to the Americans, has failed. The Court liberally supported it. The English and French professors were invited with handsome salaries to fill chairs of instruction in astronomy, mathematics, chemistry and English and French literature. Scholars were tempted to the new college from all parts of the empire, by offers of Government aid equivalent to scholarships. The *Peking Gazette*, the center of intellectual pursuits and national scholarship, was invited to co-operate with the effort to introduce foreign learning. But he scornfully replied: "We *learn* from foreigners; they learn from us." That sentence killed the project, for upon such a cue every obstacle, leading to ultimate failure, was put in the road, and fair means and foul soon worked complete disaster.

CHICAGO wishes to have it understood that the foreign shipping interests, over whose decadence the lamentation has been so loud, are really of secondary importance besides the domestic shipping interests, especially those of the great lakes. In testimony whereof the *Post* publishes the official returns, showing that in the year 1868 there were entered at the port of Chicago 13 174 vessels, being 1,418 more than entered at the ports of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and San Francisco together. For the last six months of 1869 the entries at Chicago were 9 004, being 156 more than at all the ports named, and Boston also. When in addition, it is considered that for four months in the year the lake commerce amounts to nothing, on account of the ice, it is easily seen that it is nothing to be made light of and that its interests are worthy of attention.

THE French steamer St. Laurent, from New York, Thursday, took out not less than between one and two hundred thousand stand of arms and an immense supply of fixed ammunition. The larger portion consists of the old Springfield and Enfield muzzle-loaders. Of the breach-loaders, about 15,000 are the production of one establishment. Besides these there were upward of 10,000 breach-loaders of another model, besides 6,000 Enfield rifles converted according to the same pattern. Of the muzzle-loaders, probably one-half are on private account. The French authorities are not buying of the old style of armament. Fifty thousand of them were, however purchased some time ago and enter largly into the St. Laurent's cargo.

A LIST of the Tammany Republicans of the New York City General Committee who have tried to break up the party meetings and conventions for the "Ring's" benefit has been received at Washington, and no man engaged in the affair need expect any office hereafter from the administration. Those now in office will be dismissed. The 21st names both warm adherents and bitter enemies of Senator Fenton, and indicates how thoroughly New York politics are mixed up. The President and Cabinet will use every legal means at command against the corruptions which have caused the troubles, but believe that there will be no need to reinforce the civil authorities.

THE *Nation* expresses the belief that Mr. Fish will remain in the Cabinet no longer than December. It is understood that his portfolio has been at the disposal of the President for some time, and that he remains by his particular desire. When he retires, not one of the original designations of the President will remain in the Cabinet.

THE latest illustration of close voting is the defeat of three members of Congress in this State, Morrell, Cessna and Armstrong (all Republicans), by an average of only forty-nine votes.

## GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

As was to be expected, the *World's* tale of an arrangement between the United States and France, mainly for the benefit of the latter country, was a first-class *canard*. There has been no such understanding, nor any talk about it, nor any prospect of such a thing.

At Wilmington, Del., last Sunday, the superintendent of a building being erected there for the Government, set his men to work. The Mayor caused their arrest for violating the local Sabbath law. Suit for false imprisonment has been begun against the Mayor on the ground that his arrest was illegal, inasmuch as the building and the workmen were under the supervision of the United States, and the United States Marshal alone was competent to make an arrest.

Prof. A. M. Kedzie, of the Michigan Agricultural College, says that one hundred and seventy days have passed in this season without frost sufficient to make its effects visible upon vegetation; and that, according to the records kept by the Academy of Science at New Haven, it is one hundred and eight years since this has occurred before.

Mitscherlich, of Berlin, has for some time successfully practiced transplantation of teeth, his method being to plant in an empty socket a tooth extracted but a few minutes previously. The tooth takes no part in effecting its own retention of its new place, but materials thrown out by the socket which firmly fixes the tooth.

Captain Jewett, of the American brig Waverly, reports that on September 31, at 1:30 P. M., off the Rio de la Plata, they were struck by a tornado or whirl of a singular character, and without any warning whatever; carried away the foremast about three feet over the rigging, the foretopmast, topsailantmast, maintopmast, foretop and jibboom, sails and yards, all went over the side together into the water in one crash. No wind blew the foreyard nor mast in the forecast, and the sea in the vicinity was any wind above the topsailyard, as none of the light sails were split or torn. It struck like a cannon ball and passed as quick—the ship did not have time to tremble; I think the gust was perfectly round and about twelve feet in diameter.

The Canadian banks (the Montreal especially) are making themselves decidedly conspicuous in the Wall street market by the lead they take in bold operations. Of course is a key to this, however. Mr. King, the able manager, it is understood, has a share in all the profits of the bank above eight per cent., and, this being the case, it is quite natural he should have eyes to business. The profits of the bank by its sterling and gold movements during the past two months must have been very heavy. The bank has a paid up capital of $6,000,000, and it is understood to own more than half the gold in New York city.

Commander Beardsley, of the Palos, the first United States vessel through the Suez Canal, reports thirty vessels in port at Suez, and seventy-two fast and capable of quick steerage can go through the Suez Canal with safety.

Jersey City has 82,300 population, an increase of 10 per cent. in two years.

One of the most notable private libraries in the country, that of Richard Grant White, is now under the auctioneer's gammer in New York.

The colored men of New York, in Convention at Poughkeepsie, have resolved to erect a college near that city, and appointed trustees of the institution.

The mania for street railways in Buenos Ayres increases. Half a dozen are in profitable operation, and a dozen more are projected. A railway from Cordova to Tucuman has been authorized.

The Methodist Episcopal Conference of Wisconsin has tabooed even croquet, by resolving that no amusement must be engaged in that "does not tend to the glory of God."

The New England Association of Superintendents of Public Schools has resolved in favor of enforced school attendance.

A company has been chartered and is just now beginning business in the city of New York that proposes to furnish business men, of every class, with competent Dispatch Assistants; and, if required, to furnish certificates of indemnity against losses from those assistants, through dishonesty, on the payment of a moderate premium.

Professor Chandler, the Chemist to the New York Board of Health, has made an analysis of the milk sold in that city, and comes to the conclusion that 40,000,000 quarts of water are annually used to adulterate the milk of the New Yorkers, which, at ten cents per quart, gives $4,000,000 annually, or $12,000 per day.

China puts in a prior claim to the origination of chromo-lithography somewhere about the beginning of the Christian era.

The British Social Science Association favors a decimal currency, and proposes to found a ruling consist of twenty-five shillings of ten pence each, instead of twenty shillings of twelve pence each; sovereigns to be abolished, and Victoria and half Victorias to be substituted of the value of one hundred pence and fifty pence respectively—that is, equivalent to two dollars and one dollar.

The Manchester (England) *Examiner* finds it "quite humiliating to contemplate the amount of influence the Republic of the United States, composed of men of all nationalities and races, is quietly exercising upon Europe. Its distinguishing force is immense." This influence is attributed to the "free and increasing intercourse between the New World and the Old, "the tens of thousands of letters which pass every month from households in America to households in every part of the continent, and to the common understanding of the workingman on each side of the Atlantic, and the identify of their aims and impulses."

## PERSONAL.

A Constantinople correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes: "When Admiral Farragut made his visit two years ago to Constantinople, he made a formal application to the Turkish Government for leave to pass the Bosphorus; and, as he expressed it in a private conversation, 'pour la bonne bouche,' to visit the Black Sea. While the request was under consideration, and while the authorities were eagerly asking the various foreign ambassadors for an opinion what consequences such a precedent might be likely to entail, the Admiral got his answer, and, with all his flags flying, passed quietly up the Straits and entered the Black Sea. Although to show that it was through no curiosity to see Odessa or visit the site of Sebastopol that he came, he cruised about for a few hours and returned to the anchorage before Constantinople the following day. Since, however, is the story told here, and I believe it has met no contradiction."

The Washington *Commercial* says: The statement so industriously circulated, that General Cox retires from the Cabinet for the reason that his salary cannot sustain the dignity of his position, may as well be set at rest. The explanation does the Secretary great injustice. When he accepted the position, he calculated the means carefully, and so arranged his expenses as to live within his income, and it is well known in Cincinnati that the Secretary had checked his luggage through, and given himself up to the earnest and honest discharge of his duties.

A letter from Hon. Edward McPherson, Clerk of the House of Representatives, who was reported ill at home in Gettysburg, states that he is in better health now than for some time.

General C. A. Arthur, a young lawyer of New York, has set a good example. Tammany, in compliment to his ability, appointed him counsel to the Tax Commission an office worth $15,000 per year, but he resigned because it was not as a Republican seem to serve the enemy's party.

Hon. Ezekiel Bacon, who has just died at Utica, N. Y., aged 83, was the oldest graduate of Yale. He was Comptroller of the United States Treasury under Mr. Madison, and was in Congress from 1807 to 1813. He was a friend and associate of our greatest men for nearly two generations.

Reverdy Johnson, who has for some time had trouble with his eyes, is now threatened with total blindness.

The New York *Evening Mail* prematurely discusses the succession to the United States Chief Justiceship, and names William M. Evarts as its candidate.

Sidney Andrews, Washington correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser*, has been forbidden by his physicians to engage in severe mental labor for some months to come.

The recent death of the father of Miss Adelaide Phillips has brought out the fact that it was [illegible] self-sacrificing, self-denying him which has so interrupted that lady's professional career, that night otherwise have been so brilliant.

Columbus Delano, the successor of Secretary Cox, is sixty-one years old, and a native of Vermont, but has resided at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, since he was eight years old. In 1841 he was a Representative in the Twenty-Ninth Congress, and for many years after he was again chosen to Congress. He has always been an active leader in Ohio politics, and is a vigorous Republican. As Commissioner of Internal Revenue under General Grant, his administration has been a most successful and honest one.

One of the curiosities of the war is a Sanscrit letter describing the battle of Sedan, written by a Hussar officer. Judge von Thielmann, of the Berlin Court of Appeals.

Horace Greeley claims that the papers misinterpret his St. Louis speech upon temperance. He says he *does* believe in prohibitory laws, but that "the *first* step in the Temperance reform must be made by educating the masses with regard to the true nature and essentially poisonous properties of alcohol, and of the various liquids of which it is an ingredient. Then prohibitory laws will be made and enforced."

In view of the removal of Secretary Cox, because he refused to run his Department to suit Cameron and Chandler's partisan notions, there has been sent the following letter written by Daniel Webster, when Secretary of State, at President Harrison's direction:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, March 20, 1841.

*"To the Hon. Thomas Ewing, Secretary of the Treasury:*

"SIR: The President is of the opinion that it is a great abuse to bring the influence of the General Government into conflict with the freedom of elections; and that this ought to be prevented wherever it may have been permitted to exist, and to be prevented for the future.

"He, therefore, directs that information be given to all officers and agents in the department of the public service that partisan interference in popular elections, whether of State officers or members of Congress, and for whomsoever, or against whomsoever it may be exercised, or the payment of any contribution or assessment for political or official compensation for party or election purposes, will be regarded by him as a cause for removal.

"It is not intended that any officer shall be restrained in the free and proper expression and maintenance of his opinions respecting public men and public measures, or in the exercise, to the full extent of the constitutional rights of suffrage. But persons employed under the Government, and who by the acceptance of its offices and salaries,

**Jas T. Brady & Co.,**

(SUCCESSORS TO S. JONES & CO.)

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## FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, October 22, 1870.

There is practically little change in the condition of the local money market at the close of the week. Throughout the past week discounting has been quite brisk, and the demand for money has been fairly met by the banks and outside lenders. As usual, much of the offerings at bank represent renewals, which, from the parties having the loans, is as acceptable generally as new paper.

Local stocks are dull, and transactions in them so few that it is hard to arrive at true quotations.

The Philadelphia stock market has been dull, and speculation confined to a few leading stocks. These were Western Union, Pacific Mail, Lake Shore, Northwestern preferred, Ohio and Mississippi, and St. Paul. The bear raid appears for the time to have exhausted itself; and although the market was attacked this morning with some vigor by a leading operator, but little impression was made upon prices, which seem to be gradually recovering, but without the manifestation as yet of much enthusiasm in their support. The general impression in the street is that nothing but one of the old-fashioned money stringencies can break down market prices, unless the large holders of stock assist in establishing a decline for their own strategic purposes. The chances of the former appear remote so long as business is conducted upon a proper basis, and there is no indication of a change in the tactics of the cliques to warrant the expectation of the latter.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

| October 22, 1870. | 10:30 A.M. | 11:30 A.M. | 12:30 P.M. | 1:30 P.M. | 2:30 P.M. | 3:30 P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| C & H | 92¾ | 92¾ | 92¾ | 92¾ | 92¾ | 92¾ |
| Do Scrip | 87¾ | 87¾ | 87¾ | 87¾ | 87¾ | 87¾ |
| Erie | 22¾ | 22¾ | 22¾ | 22¾ | 22¾ | 22¾ |
| Reading | 100 | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| Michigan | 117 | 117 | | 117 | | |
| Mich Cent | | 130¾ | | 130¼ | | |
| Lake Shore | 94¼ | 94¼ | 94¼ | 94¼ | 94¼ | 94 |
| Ill. Cent | | 137 | | 136 | | |
| Cleve. & P | 106¼ | 106¼ | 106¼ | 106¼ | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| Cle. & Pitt | 81¾ | 81¾ | 81¾ | 80¾ | 80¾ | 80¾ |
| Do pref'd | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 |
| Rock Island | 111¾ | 111¾ | 111¾ | 111¾ | 111¾ | 111¾ |
| Pittsburg | 68¾ | 68¾ | 68¾ | 68¾ | 68¾ | 68¾ |
| St. Paul | 81¾ | 81¾ | 81¾ | 81¾ | 81¾ | 81¾ |
| Do pref'd | | | | | | |
| Wabash | | 76 | | 76 | | |
| Do pref'd | | 78¾ | | 78¾ | | |
| Fort Wayne | 88¾ | 88¾ | | 88¾ | 88¾ | 88¾ |
| Ohio & M | 33¾ | 33¾ | | 33¾ | 33¾ | 32 |
| Chi. & Alt | | 113¾ | | 113¾ | | |
| Do pref'd | | 115 | | 115 | | |
| I. & M. | | 74 | | 74 | | |
| Chi. & N.W. | | 109¾ | | 109 | | |
| Canton | | 69 | | 68 | | |
| W. U. Tel | | 90¾ | | 90¾ | | |
| Quicksilver | | 4 | | 4 | | |
| Pacific Mail | 44¾ | 44¾ | 44¾ | 44 | 44 | 43¾ |
| Adams Ex | | 67¾ | | 67¾ | | |
| Wells-F | | 37½ | | 37½ | | |
| American | | 83 | | 83 | | |
| U. S. | | | | | | |
| Gold | 112¾ | 112¾ | 112¾ | 112¾ | 112¾ | 112¾ |

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's quotations shows the following changes:

| | Fri. | Sat. | Adv. | Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Central & Hudson | 92¾ | 92¾ | | ¼ |
| N. Y. Centralscrip | 87 | 87 | | ¼ |
| Erie | 22¾ | 22¾ | | |
| Reading | 100 | 100¼ | ¼ | |
| Harlem | 135 | 133 | | 2 |
| Illinois Central | 139 | 136½ | | 2½ |
| Lake Shore | 94¾ | 94 | | ¾ |
| Cleve. and Pitts | 106½ | 106¾ | ¼ | |
| Northwestern | 81½ | 80¾ | | ¾ |
| Do. preferred | 89 | 89 | | |
| Rock Island | 111¾ | | | ¾ |
| St. Paul | 82½ | 81¾ | | ¾ |
| Do. preferred | 81½ | 81¾ | ¼ | |
| Wabash | 33 | 33 | | |
| Pacific Mail | 44¾ | 43¾ | | 1 |
| Adams Express | 67½ | 67¾ | ¼ | |
| Wells-F | 37½ | 37½ | | |
| American | 83 | 83 | | |
| U. S. | | | | |
| Gold | 112¾ | 112¾ | ¼ | |

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers, and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

| | |
|---|---|
| Pennsylvania Central | 69 |
| Philadelphia and Erie | 26¾ |
| Lehigh Navigation | 33¾ |
| Catawissa, preferred | 38¾ |
| Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad | 44 |
| Lehigh Valley Railroad | 56 |
| North Pennsylvania Railroad | 42 |
| Camden and Amboy Railroad | 115½ |
| Schuylkill Navigation | 16 |
| Hestonville Passenger Railroad | 15 |

—The following shows the comparative earnings of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railway during the first week in October:

| | 1870. | 1869. |
|---|---|---|
| Freight | $31,294 85 | $26,309 22 Inc. $5,285 72 |
| Mail | 1,849 00 | 1,749 00 Inc. 100 00 |
| Passengers | 17,619 70 | 13,233 59 Dec. 3,212 11 |
| Miscellaneous | 1,700 00 | 1,700 00 Inc. ——— |
| Total | $64,663 15 | $53,090 97 Inc. $11,578 18 |

—The following shows the comparative earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad during the second week in October:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1870 | $119,690 |
| 1869 | 130,217 |
| Increase | $ 10,383 |

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, and buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money loaned on collateral. Orders executed for cash or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

## PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, October 22, 1870.

REMARKS—Trade on Saturday was moderately active; for most of the leading products there was a good demand. The weather was pleasant only a little dry. The truth is, we want a rise of water sufficient to carry off a few millions of bushels of coal to the lower markets. The season is now at hand when we might reasonably expect a rise of water. The amount of coal to go forward is large. Produce—we have nothing very new to inform our readers in regard to this article. The demand was fair, and sales were made to a fair extent at current rates. Speculators don't seem to have any particular attraction just now. Pittsburgh manufactures are in steady demand. We notice heavy shipments by rail, besides there is [illegible] smooth awaiting shipment by water. The Glendale, Messenger, Mary Davage and Wild Duck have been receiving for some time. The first rise of water will witness their departure. We hope that they will not have long to wait. Flour—The market was steady, with a good demand for standard brands of western flours. Prices have undergone no quotable change. The market appears to be in a healthy condition. The leading houses are well supplied. The mills have an ample supply of wheat on hand, and are doing a good local business. Bacon and Provisions continue firm with a good demand. The stock on hand is not large and will soon run out unless replenished. The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted.

APPLES—The market contains an ample supply. The receipts since our last were 1,100 bbls. Prices have undergone no change; holders consider them sufficiently low. The current rates were: fair to medium $2@2 50; choice $3 00@3 25 ₱ bbl.

ASHES—The leading houses report a fair trade in ashes. Soda Ash, refined, 5½c. ₱ cwt; 5½@6c; common, 4½c. ₱ cwt, 3½c; Potash, 7@7½c; Pearls, 9@9½c ₱ lb.

BUTTER—The market was steady with a good trade demand, more particularly for the best descriptions. The receipts since our last were 24 packages. The current rates were, 30@32½c ₱ lb; the latter figures could only be obtained for prime lots.

COAL—Market well supplied. We note sales of anthracite at $9 00@9 50 ₱ ton by the car load.

CHEESE—Market well supplied; sales of Phoenix Hydraulic at $2 50@2 75 ₱ bbl; Louisville $3 00@3 50 ₱ bbl.

HOPS—We are reported small sales at 21@22c ₱ lb for new crop.

LARD—Steady; sales in tierces at 16½c; in kegs at 18c; in buckets at 18½c; country lard sold at lower prices.

BROOM CORN—The supply is in excess of the demand, which causes a dull market. We are reported sales of 6@7c per lb, strong rates, fair.

FEATHERS—Nothing in the way of change worthy of noting; prices are firm and unchanged; and prices are reported generally fair: Bran 90c@$1 00 ₱ cwt; seconds $1 05; middlings $2 00 ₱ cwt; shorts $1 ₱ cwt; two shorts $1 75 ₱ cwt; chopped corn and oats $1 80 ₱ cwt; bolted corn meal 95c ₱ bush; screenings $1 ₱ cwt.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The supply in the market is not a large one. The same remarks will apply with equal force to the other western markets. The demand was principally local, with sales at the following figures: Shoulders 14½@15c; ribbed sides 17½c; 18@18½c; short ribbed sides 18½c; clear sides 18c; sugar cured hams, canvassed, 25@26c; shoulders, sugar-cured canvassed, 16c; breakfast bacon, canvassed, clear, 21c; mess pork $27 50 ₱ bbl; dried beef, canvassed, 25c. Sales of Beef tongues at $8 ₱ dozen. Hogs tongues $7 00 ₱ dozen.

HONEY—The market at present is in a very unsettled state; correct figures difficult to obtain. We noted sales at 32½@35c ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Sales of mould at 15½c; star 20c; sperm at 35@38c ₱ lb.

PEARL BARLEY—Sales of No. 1 at 5½c ₱ lb; No. 2 at 5c; No. 3 at 4½c; oatmeal A and B, ₱ barrel $6 50@6 75; half barrels at $3 50.

BEESWAX—The market is well supplied. We note regular sales at 30@32c ₱ lb.

BRAN—The demand was fair and sales were regular from store at 90@92½c ₱ 100 ₱ bushel, the latter for choice new ones.

GRAIN—The market remains steady with a good demand for certain descriptions whilst others were neglected. The receipts since our last were: Oats, 1,681 sacks; rye, 113 sacks; barley, 1,300 sacks; wheat, 204 sacks; corn, 57 sack. The mills are paying the following prices for all wheat that comes up to their standard. Red winter $1 18@1 20; white, $1 23@1 25 ₱ bush. Oats remain as last quoted; receipts keep pace with the wants of the trade; sales are reported from track and wharf at 41@42c; store 43@45c ₱ bushel. Corn—The demand was limited, and the sales were of a similar description; old nominal at 78@80c; new 65@70c ₱ bushel, having a large margin between new and old. Rye—The market is very buoyant; sales were made in a small way at 88@89c. Barley—But with most receipts in buyers' the supply remaining fairly in keeping with the demand. We quote No. 1 spring at 90@95c; No. 2 spring at 80@85c; fall—we can report sales of No. 1 at 95@97½c; No. 2 at 90@92½c ₱ bushel.

RICE—Sales of Rangoon at 8c; Carolina 9@9½c; Patna 9½@10c ₱ lb.

OIL MEAL—$38@40 ₱ ton at the mills; $40@41 from store.

ONIONS—The supply is light and price have advanced; sales at $4 00@4 50 ₱ bbl.

PEPPER—In fair demand; sales Prime at 12½c; currants 13½c; layer raisins $4 50 ₱ box; Valencia raisins 10@13c ₱ pound.

CIDER VINEGAR—The leading houses report a good business doing for the past week. Prices have undergone no quotable change. The market is well supplied with the various kinds. The current rates are as follows:

CORN—Sacked Meal at 72@75c; Rio, fair to choice, 19@21@22c ₱ lb.

SUGAR—Unrefined, powdered and granulated 14@c; A coffee 13½c; B coffee 13¾c; extra C 13½c; C 13¾c; C yellow, 12@13c; Porto Rico, 14c for fair; and 12c for choice.

RAW SUGARS—Orleans 11@12c; Cuba 10½@11c; Havana, in boxes, 11@12c. Molasses sugars 9½@13c, being an advance of ½c ₱ lb.

SYRUPS—Bayswater Eiders, 90c; white power drips, 80c; Lowering drips, 65c; white drips, 70c; Golden 60c; amber and lower grades 40@50c ₱ gal.

MOLASSES—Sales New Orleans at 85@90c; Porto Rico 70@75c per gallon.

HAY—The market was firm with a good local demand. Sales were reported from wagon at $12 $14@$15 00.

RAGS—Market quiet and unchanged; sales are regularly made at 3@3½c ₱ lb.

CHEESE—In fair supply; we are reported sales at 7½@8 00 ₱ lb.

HAM AND SMOKED BEEF—In a fair trade demand, and sales are regularly made at 10½c ₱ lb.

LIME—In fair demand; were reported sales of Cleveland white at $2 25 ₱ bush; Eastern $1 75.

POULTRY—In good demand with sales of spring on the coop at 50@60c ₱ pair. Turkies (live) at $1 00@1 50 each, as to size and condition.

WHISKY—The market continues firm at the advance we have previously noted, with reported sales of city rectified at $1 09, proof 105; highwines $1 00. Rye whisky $1 75 to $3 00 according to age and quality.

SODA—In kegs 8c; boxes, assorted papers, 8c; all soda, 35c.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, ¼-lb cans, $1 75 ₱ dozen; ½-lb cans $3 25; 1 ₱ cans, $6 00 per dozen.

HOSKY—Prices have advanced; sales of strained at 28@27c ₱ lb.

SOAPS—Prices are steady; Babbitt's Hercules, 10½c; chemical olive, 8c; rosin No. 1, 6c; florists to make in prices. The demand was fair and sales were regular, with a good business doing.

DRIED FRUIT—There is more inquiry; sales peaches (halves) at 9½@10c; apples, sliced, 9½@10c ₱ lb.

FLOUR—The market continues steady, with a good trade demand. Prices have undergone no quotable change. The receipts since our last were 985 bbls. The leading houses in this line report a fair demand, with sales to a moderate extent. Their stocks are ample supply on hand. The mills are in a similar condition. Their trade is principally confined to the following grades: Standard brands, white wheat, family brands, $7 50 to $8 50; do. do. to bags, red winter, fancy brands, $6 75 in bbls, $6 50 in sks; sales of Dayton, Ohio brands, $7 00 in bbls, $6 75 in sks; old Minnesota, $6 50 in bbls, $6 25 in sks. The mill prices being unchanged, we quote as follows:

LARD OIL—Market firm at the advance we have previously noted; No 1 extra at $1 18@1 20; and No 2 at 95c per gallon.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales Pennsylvania's $6 00 in sac, other brands sold at $6 00@7 00 ₱ case.

POTATOES—With a good supply on hand of the various kinds, we are reported sales at the following: Buckeyes, 70@75c; prime Peerless, 80@85c; Jersey Sweet, New Jersey, $3 50@4 00; Baltimore, $3@3 25 ₱ barrel.

—The following is the comparative earnings of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad for the week ending October 15:

| | 1870. | 1869. |
|---|---|---|
| Freight | $31,294 85 | $26,309 22 Inc. $5,285 72 |
| Mail | 1,849 00 | 1,749 00 Inc. 100 00 |
| Passengers | 17,619 70 | 13,233 59 Dec. 3,212 11 |
| Miscellaneous | 1,700 00 | 1,700 00 Inc. ——— |
| Total | $64,663 15 | $53,090 97 Inc. $11,578 18 |

—The following shows the comparative earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad during the second week in October:

| | |
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## WOOL MARKET.

NEW YORK.

October 22.—The market for desirable grades of domestic fleece has been moderately active, but low wools are slow of sale and holders are less firm in their views. The demand is mainly for combing and delaine selections. Extra pulled wool is in very good demand and prices have improved a trifle. The new clip of California is coming forward and looks totally fair, and holders ask 25@27c. The sales are about 500,000 ₱ fleece, including 150,000 ₱ Western and Pennsylvania fleece at 39@50c, the inside price for unwashed; 85,000 Michigan and Indiana X and XX 45@50c; 65,000 Ohio X and XX 48@52c; 5,000 very fine scoured 87½@90c; 6,000 Georgia clothing and 2,500 fine at 55c; sales not made known. Also, 70,000 super pulled, part at 39½c; 20,000 lamb 35@45c, latter for extra; fine 25@30c; spring clip California 23@33c for hurry to free of burrs, 15,000 Texas on private terms, and 3,000 Canada combing at a reserved figure.—*Price Current.*

PHILADELPHIA.

October 22.—There is rather more doing, and prices are firmer; sales of 200,000 lbs, including Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX at from 49@51c X 48@49c; medium 48@50c; Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and western fine at 45@46c; medium 46@48c; coarse 42@47c; dark colored prairie lots 40@41c for all grades; unwashed fine 36@38c for bright lots; dark colored prairie fine unwashed 27½@29c; coarse unwashed 32@34c; combing and delaine unwashed 42@ combing and delaine washed 51@55c; tub washed 52@54c for choice and 49@51c for fair; pulled wools sell at 36@40c for lambs and super.

## IRON MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA.

October 22.—In pig iron there is very little movement, but prices are without material change. No. 1 sold at $31@32; No. 2 is quoted at $29 50@30. Bar iron sells at $80 ₱ ton. Scotch and rails are neglected. Scotch pig sells at $23 ₱ ton.—*North American.*

The market for pig iron is excessively dull, and prices, though quotably unchanged, are weak. The best offers made by buyers are below the cost of production. We hear of the sale of 600 tons of forge iron being offered at the furnaces at $26@27, and white and mottled at $28@3 below these figures, but without finding many buyers. We quote No. 1 foundry at $31, and No. 2 at $30.

Manufactured Iron—The bar mills are not so busy since the stores have reduced the price to 80 for refined, which is the lowest price the mills will accept; the figure will probably make the cost of production.

Export of Railroad Iron from Great Britain:

| Countries. | 1868. | 1869. | 1870. |
|---|---|---|---|
| America— | | | |
| United States | 188 730 | 229 145 | 279 616 |
| Old Iron to all countries | 57,789 | 67 765 | 76 855 |
| Pig Iron to United States | 4,093 | 7,830 | 15,450 |

Scotch Pig—Sells in a small way at $23@25, as to brand.

Blooms—Move slowly.

Nails—Are dull of sale for the season. We quote at $4 40@4 50, according to brand.

Anchors and Chains—Are steady; sales of the former at 7½c, and the latter at 7½c ₱ lb.—*Price Current.*

NEW YORK.

October 22.—The receipts of Scotch Pig continue light, but as there is very little demand, prices are without change. Iron Mountain sold at $31 50 ex ship; and 100 do. Coltness, to arrive, on private terms. American has been in improved request, but at lower prices; we quote No. 1, $32; and No. 2, $31; 500 tons No. 1 Crane sold; 500 do Lehigh were taken on a private price. There is a moderate inquiry for both new and old Rails at about former quotations; the sales are 125 tons new English at $57 25 gold; 500 do., 30 lb.; 300 do. old T, and 125 do. old Double-headed, to arrive, on private terms.—*Price Current.*

## New Louisiana Sugar.

The following from the New Orleans *Picayune* of the 18th inst. will be of interest to the grocery trade. It will be seen that Pittsburgh dealers were early in the market: The steamers W. S. Pike and Bart Able, yesterday brought in 9 hhds each of Louisiana sugar, the first fruits of the new crop. The lot by the former steamer came from McDevall's plantation, near Baton Rouge, was passed centrifugal, and was sold immediately at 12¾c per pound. Messrs. E. R. Converse & Co. were the consignees. Of the 9 hhds per Bart Able, which came from Lafourche, 4 hhds consigned to Bruns & Schmidt were sold at 12½c fair and brought 12¾c, and 5 hhds consigned to J. L. Davy & Co., classing good fair, yet remain unsold.

These receipts are two days earlier than the first arrival last season, which came in on the 19th of October. The purchaser of a portion of the latter principle was Mr. S. Dilworth, of Pittsburgh, through his agents, Messrs. Sloan & Co. The same party purchased the first receipts last year.

## Coal Markets.

CINCINNATI.

October 22.—We hear of no sales afloat, but at retail we have the usual trade for the season. Delivered Ohio river sells at 15c; Youghiogheny at 18c, and cannel at 20c.

LOUISVILLE.

October 22.—Rules firm and dealers are selling Pittsburgh coal to the city trade at $1 25 per load of 25 bushels. It is held at 12c per bushel by the barge load.

## EAST LIBERTY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, October 21, 1870. }

REMARKS—The weather is again warm and somewhat cloudy, rendered so from the presence of Jack Frost.

The run of cattle was heavy for the last three days of the week, and sold rather slow at the following quotations: Extra 1,200 to 1,500 lbs at 6c@6¼c; good to prime, 1,000 to 1,200 6@6¼c; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, $5 2 @5 75; Bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,200, 3 @4 50; stock steers, 800 to 1,000, $4 00@5 00. The gin perls for the incoming week are not looked upon as bright. However, there is no telling what a day may bring forth.

The supply of hogs was also very heavy and went off rather slowly, former prices being barely maintained. The prospect for next week is considered good. The following were the closing rates of the market: Extra Philadelphia, $8 25@8 40; good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250, $8 1@ 8 20; good to prime New York, 180 to 220, $7 90; no rough to common, 150 to 200; light stock hogs, 80 to 100, offered.

Sheep were in heavy supply and did not meet with very ready sale, and the prospects for the coming week are not rosy. Following were the closing rates at the close of the day: Good to prime, $5 to 60 lbs, $4 50@5 00; decent to fair, 75 to 90 lbs, $4 75@5 00; fair to good, 70 to 75 lbs, $3 00@3 25; foot rot and scalawags by the head, 50@1 00.

There was quite a number of eastern dealers in the market, some of whom made heavy purchases. Below will be found sales of cattle, sheep and hogs, as reported by the principal dealers, with prices received:

### Cattle.

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD TO

| | No. | Weight. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Klemmon & Hall | 24 | 56,020 | 5½@6c |
| Keller | 46 | 41,350 | 5 12 |
| Black | 19 | 18,700 | $4 off |
| R Black | 2 | 1,720 | 5 25 |
| H Wood | 1 | 1,080 | 5 75 |
| Rodgers | 1 | 940 | 5 00 |
| Smith | 3 | 3,270 | 5 50 |
| T Hart | 8 | 5,500 | 5 over |
| Wm Hart | 2 | 1,910 | 5 25 |
| A Graff | 17 | 13,610 | 5 17 |
| J Swigart | 1 | 1,040 | 4 75 |
| J Swigart | 1 | 1,160 | 4 75 |
| Baker | 2 | 1,150 | 4 25 |
| Todd | 1 | 1,140 | 5 00 |
| Kohnle | 19 | 19,460 | $2 50 off |
| Keppeler | 20 | 17,860 | 5 30 |
| Baker | 21 | 17,940 | 4 75 |
| Todd | 18 | 15,750 | 4 75 |
| Thomas | 4 | 3,440 | 5 00 |
| Thomas | 4 | 3,740 | 5 00 |
| Tomlinson | 2 | 2,020 | 5 00 |
| Hays | 1 | 1,060 | 4 50 |
| Moore | 42 | 37,920 | 5 00 |
| Kohl | 1 | 1,000 | 5 50 |
| Todd | 4 | 3,220 | 4 70 |
| Todd | 2 | 2,020 | 4 75 |
| Todd | 23 | 18,460 | 4 50 |
| Dan Rike | 4 | 3,870 | 4 00 |

HERON & TAYLOR SOLD TO

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| J R Kirg | 78 | 83,090 | $5 80 |
| Rice Miller | 37 | 38,750 | 5 75 |
| Rody Maus | 18 | 17,300 | 5 87 |
| Wm Maus | 17 | 17,040 | 5 87 |
| W Shiltz | 70 | 18,400 | 5 80 |
| H Wood | 1 | 1,080 | 5 75 |
| Swigart | 20 | 17,860 | 5 30 |
| Wm Hart | 15 bulls | 18,450 | 3 50 |
| K Keler | 21 | 18,270 | 4 75 |
| John S Cauley | 14 | 13,180 | 4 75 |
| James McCauley | 6 | 4,660 | 4 75 |

H. ZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD TO

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Miller & Co | 30 | 30,700 | $6 00 |
| D Mike | 2 | 1,910 | 4 25 |
| H Todd | 24 | 19,620 | 5 75 |
| C Bell | 21 | 18,860 | 5 50 |
| Nichols | 24 | 18,600 | 5 75 |
| Wyant | 20 | 19,000 | 5 87 |
| Spriner | 20 | 20,350 | 5 87 |
| Wacob & M | 65 | 60,150 | 5 75 |
| Musselman & G | 106 | 92,910 | 5 40 |

S. SMITH SOLD TO

| | No. | Wt. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|
| R Bender | 22 bulls | 20,730 | $4 00 |

R. C. CREW SOLD TO

| | No. | Weight. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|
| W Marvin | 20 | 18,310 | $5 00 |
| Wm Wilkins | 21 | 19,740 | 5 00 |
| D Samson | 21 | 18,860 | 5 40 |
| J E Reynolds | 2 | 2,100 | 5 00 |
| J E Reynolds | 2 | 2,100 | 5 25 |

ORR & WILLIAMS SOLD TO

| | No. | Weight. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gillette | 90 | 90,975 | 6c |
| S Laurkey | 16 | 19,160 | 6 70 |

MISCELLANEOUS SALES.

| | No. | Weight. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Graff | 29 | 19,550 | $5 25 |
| Ed Heyl | 3 | 2,420 | 5 00 |
| R Rech | 17 | 18,820 | 6 25 |
| John McArdle | 21 | 19,301 | 5 87 |
| J Duffy | 51 | 59,740 | $30 off, 6 75 |
| Ellan Smith | 6 | 6,180 | 5 25 |
| Wm Mains | 15 | 17,450 | 6 25 |
| Wm Mains | 1 | 1,080 | 6 25 |
| J Ryan | 3 bulls | 3,230 | 4 00 |
| Rody Mains | 3 bulls | 3,760 | 4 00 |
| Rody Mains | 1 cow | 1,060 | 4 25 |
| Rody Mains | 14 | 14,880 | 5 75 |
| Rody Mains | 17 | 17,900 | 5 75 |
| J Hall | 21 | 19,940 | 5 40 |
| J Duffy | 24 | 23,870 | 6 50 |
| J Duffy | 24 | 28,870 | 6 50 |
| N Rogers | 30 | 28,180 | 6 25 |
| Hendrick & Fisher | 18 | 18,150 | 6 00 |
| Hendrick & Fisher | 15 | 15,120 | 6 00 |
| H Graff | 20 | 18,480 | 5 75 |
| Mc Gough | 15 | 17,840 | 6 00 |
| Jno Morrell | 23 | 20,430 | 5 40 |
| J Albert | 20 | 19,500 | 5 50 |
| Pillman | 30 | 38,580 | 5 00 |
| Jno Sloan | 19 | 18,800 | 5 75 |
| J G Keller | 21 | 18,270 | 4 75 |
| Brundage | 44 | 44,660 | 5 00 |
| Schmeley | 23 | 21,940 | 5 00 |

### Hogs.

ORR & WILLIAMS SOLD TO

| | No. | Weight. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Imhoff & Co | 93 | 20,420 | $8 40 |
| Imhoff & Co | 59 | 12,350 | 8 40 |
| Imhoff & Co | 100 | 21,000 | 8 40 |
| Imhoff & Co | 93 | 19,540 | 8 40 |
| Yoetter & B | 83 | 22,740 | 8 20 |
| Yoetter & B | 85 | 22,780 | 8 20 |
| Beyer baler | 24 | 19,460 | 8 20 |
| H G Imhoff | 97 | 22,470 | 8 20 |
| Aull & Myers | 53 | 12,190 | 8 20 |
| Eosmith | 46 | 10,060 | 8 20 |
| H G Imhoff & Co | 105 | 23,940 | 8 20 |
| H G Imhoff & Co | 86 | 24,090 | 8 30 |
| H G Imhoff & Co | 93 | 21,390 | 8 30 |
| W Hedges (son) | 93 | 22,170 | 8 30 |
| H G Imhoff | 73 | 16,790 | 8 30 |
| Boyne baler | 183 | 41,080 | 8 30 |
| Boyne baler | 84 | 19,320 | 8 30 |
| H H Lands | 85 | 22,440 | 8 30 |
| Beyer baler | 36 | 8,100 | 8 30 |
| W Newport | 89 | 22,240 | 8 25 |
| W Newport | 83 | 20,750 | 8 25 |
| W Newport | 51 | 12,810 | 8 25 |
| Beyer baler | 24 | 5,400 | 8 25 |
| Beyer baler | 41 | 9,430 | 8 25 |
| Jno Hip | 83 | 19,090 | 8 25 |
| H G Imhoff | 86 | 24,635 | 8 40 |
| Yoder & C | 31 | 6,000 | 8 25 |
| W Hedges | 18 | 4,830 | 8 25 |
| W Hedges | 21 | 5,040 | 8 25 |
| Goter & B | 197 | 23,900 | 8 00 |

HEDGES & TAYLOR SOLD TO

| | No. | Weight. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|
| H G Imhoff & Co | 108 | 28,440 | $8 25 |
| W Hedges | 8 troughs | 2,700 | 8 25 |
| Bigman & Co | 26 | 5,910 | 7 75 |
| Ryan Miles | 92 | 20,080 | 8 25 |
| Wm Newport | 46 | 12,940 | 8 12 |
| W Hedges | 18 | 4,040 | 8 25 |
| Ed Smith | 46 | 11,270 | 8 12 |
| Ed Smith | 83 | 19,470 | 8 00 |
| Wm Newport | 43 | 7,960 | 8 00 |
| W Yetter & B | 71 | 14,440 | 8 00 |
| Wm Newport | 111 | 26,910 | 8 12 |
| Wm Newport | 76 | 17,470 | 8 10 |
| W Yetter & B | 175 | 47,190 | 8 10 |
| W Yetter & B | 44 | 14,440 | 8 10 |
| Ed Smith | 73 | 15,470 | 8 12 |
| S W Gillespie | 76 | 24,160 | 8 15 |

S. SMITH SOLD TO

| | No. | Weight. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|
| W Hedges | 1,400 | 9,800 | $8 20 |
| W Hedges | 16 | 3,900 | 7 87 |
| W Hedges | 17 | 4,000 | 8 00 |
| Kemble | 126 | 25,230 | 7 65 |
| Kemble | 140 | 27,720 | 7 65 |
| H G Imhoff & Co | 90 | 23,620 | 8 25 |

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD TO

| | No. | Weight. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|
| R Watson | 44 | 9,850 | $8 20 |
| R Watson | 4 | 1,230 | 8 00 |
| W Hedges | 4 | 1,050 | 8 10 |
| Hamilton | 25 | 7,570 | 8 10 |

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD TO

| | No. | Weight. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|
| W Hedges | 199 | 42,660 | $8 05 |
| W Hedges | 22 | 5,270 | 8 25 |
| W Newport | 30 | 8,860 | 8 25 |
| W Newport | 31 | 7,760 | 8 00 |
| W Newport | 31 | 7,920 | 8 00 |
| Hirschbaugh | 47 | 9,940 | 8 00 |
| Brigman & Co | 47 | 9,530 | 8 00 |
| W Watson | 41 | 7,790 | 8 10 |
| W Hedges | 83 | 22,120 | 8 10 |
| A Watson | 40 | 8,000 | 8 10 |
| A W Yetter | 101 | 24,460 | 8 10 |
| A Watson | 87 | 23,310 | 8 10 |
| A Watson | 1 | 190 | 6 00 |
| A Watson | 1 | 190 | 6 00 |
| W Newport | 5 | 1,050 | 8 00 |
| H G Imhoff & Co | 175 | 46,450 | 8 25 |
| A Watson | 48 | 8,720 | 8 10 |
| Wm F Eyrethaler | 49 | 12,250 | 8 10 |
| J Reppert | 46 | 11,180 | 8 00 |
| I Kerr | 7 | 20,060 | 8 10 |
| W Hedges | 69 | 13,580 | 8 12 |
| W Hedges | 49 | 12,040 | 8 10 |
| Wm F Eyrethaler | 45 | 12,850 | 8 10 |
| Rothaheiders | 94 | 24,440 | 8 10 |

P. H. ASBURY SOLD TO

| | No. | Weight. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|
| J Aurents | 50 | 4,480 | $5 25 |
| J G Lopp | 114 | 9,870 | 4 62 |
| J G Lopp | 114 | 9,810 | 4 62 |
| J Pearce | 214 | 15,810 | $5 off 4 10 |
| R B Davis | 208 | 15,360 | 4 10 |
| J Pearce | 210 | 16,670 | 4 62 |
| J Pearce | 204 | 16,810 | 4 62 |
| K H Davis | 218 | 15,480 | 3 40 |

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD TO

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| J B Campbell | 122 | 8,890 | 3 85 |
| J Pfeterer | 166 | 8,080 | 4 12 |
| Jno Hunchberger | 180 | 15,210 | 4 10 |
| H Todd | 195 | 14,550 | 3 87 |
| R R Davis | 197 | per head, | 1 87 |
| John Lutz | 181 | 15,300 | 4 35 |
| Friman & Co | 200 | 15,340 | 4 25 |
| Aull & Meyers | 293 | 16,840 | 4 50 |
| R H Davis | 204 | 14,220 | 4 35 |
| F H Davis | 208 | 8,180 | 3 70 |
| J J Taylor | 177 | 16,790 | 4 00 |
| J Musselman | 165 | 8,930 | 3 55 |
| H J Davis | 208 | 15,710 | 4 00 |
| Friman & Co | 196 | 12,940 | 3 70 |
| Friman & Co | 41 | 2,780 | 3 75 |
| E H Davis | 229 | 12,240 | 3 75 |

HEDGES & TAYLOR SOLD TO

| | No. | Weight. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|
| America— | | | |
| United States | 188 730 | 229 145 | 279 616 |
| Old Iron to all countries | 57,789 | 67 765 | 76 855 |
| Pig Iron to United States | 4,093 | 7,830 | 15,450 |

Scotch Pig—Sells in a small way at $23@25, as to brand.

Blooms—Move slowly.

Nails—Are dull of sale for the season. We quote at $4 40@4 50, according to brand.

Anchors and Chains—Are steady; sales of the former at 7½c, and the latter at 7½c ₱ lb.—*Price Current.*

NEW YORK.

October 22.—The receipts of Scotch Pig continue light, but as there is very little demand, prices are without change. Iron Mountain sold at $31 50 ex ship; and 100 do. Coltness, to arrive, on private terms. American has been in improved request, but at lower prices; we quote No. 1, $32; and No. 2, $31; 500 tons No. 1 Crane sold; 500 do Lehigh were taken on a private price. There is

...e Daily Commercial.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Opera House—A Romance of the Rhine.
Trimble's Varieties Theatre.
Academy of Music—Sappho Operetta Troupe.
Masonic Hall—Christy & Hallett's Minstrels.
Flour and Teas—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
New Orleans Molasses—J. S. Dilworth & Co.
Merino Shirts and Drawers—White, Orr & Co.
Monongahela Foundry—Wm. J. Anderson & Co.
Stock Sales—A. McElwaine.
Timber for sale—D. McCain.
Dissolution—Reymer, Bauman & Co.
New Orleans Molasses—J. S. Dilworth & Co.
Meeting—Gymnasium.
Harry Robinson—Christy & Hallett's Minstrels.
Use Sapollo for every article of Tinware.
Proposals for Bunks—J. C. McFerran.
Chronic Diseases—Dr. Hamilton.
Gripe-root of Rose.
New Orleans Molasses—J. S. Dilworth & Co.
Golden Wedding Rye Whisky—Jos. S. Finch & Co.
Real Estate for Sale—A. Leggate.
For Household Purposes—Use Sapollo.
To Remove Stains—Use Sapollo.
Jenkins' Snow Flake Flour.
Harry Robinson—Christy & Hallett's Minstrels.
New Orleans Molasses—J. S. Dilworth & Co.
Overcoats—Uriing, Follansbee & Co.
Cracker Meal—Marvin's.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Snow Flake Flour—P. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Warehouse for Rent—154 Wood street.
Mortgages Wanted—Thos. K. Petty.
Mortgages Wanted—Geo. B. Hill.
House for Sale—Robert Davis.
Belting and Hose for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Offices for Rent—Commercial Office.
Sapollo Cleans all kinds of Table Cutlery.
Jenkins' Snow Flake Flour.
Offices to Let—Commercial Office.
New Goods—Klingensmith & Co.
Upholsterers—E. Edmundson & Son.
Tobacco and News Depot—W. G. Anderson.
Moth and Freckle Lotion—T. C. Perry.
St. Francis Hospital Fair—City Hall.
Mercantile Library Association—Lecture Course.
Feathers—F. G. Craighead.
Bridal Silk, &c.—Bailey & Co.
New Orleans Molasses—J. S. Dilworth & Co.
Harry Robinson—Christy & Hallett's Minstrels.
Jenkins' Snow Flake Flour.
For Marble Mantles and Table Tops—Sapollo.
Brick Machine Castings—Cassel & Co.

## CITY MATTERS.

### Meteorological Observations.

Mr. W. G. Dunseath, Jeweler, No. 56 Fifth avenue, furnishes the following meterological observations made Sunday, October 21:

| Thermometer. | | Barometer. |
|---|---|---|
| 7 A. M. | 65° | 7 A. M. ..... 29 5-10 |
| 12 M. | 70° | 12 M. ..... 29 5-10 |
| 6 P. M. | 64° | 6 P. M. ..... 29 5-10 |

### List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

| | Cents. |
|---|---|
| Carnahan, J. V., Cincinnati, O. | 3 |
| Richardson, A. D., Braddock Fields, Pa. | 3 |
| Robey & Thompson, Marysville, O. | 3 |
| Singer, W. H., New York | 3 |
| Taylor, M. J., Saltsburgh, Pa. | 3 |

SAPOLIO removes stains from marble mantels and tables as if by magic.

GYMNASIUM.—All persons interested in the German ent establishment of agymnasium in this city are invited to meet at 59 Fourth avenue this evening at half-past seven.

COUNCILS.—This afternoon, at two o'clock, Councils will hold a special session, and at their usual monthly meeting will be held on Monday next, the 31st prox.

RECRUITS.—Since October last twenty-three recruits have been sent by the recruiting officer on Penn street to the corps' barracks, Kentucky. Term of enlistment five years.

COPPER and brass vessels of all kinds are easily kept bright and clean with Sapolio.

COLLISION.—A slight collision of two trains is reported to have occurred at Oakdale Station, Pan Handle Railroad, on Friday. No damage of any consequence was done to either train.

ROWDYISM.—Three or four street fights took place in the city on Saturday night, but as the participants escaped without injury, and wisely left the cause of the disorders were left off on the payment of small fines on Sunday morning.

PLATE FINISH.—The new plate finish note and letter paper, *Par Excellence*, manufactured for Messrs. J. R. Weldin & Co., No. 191 Wood street, is now a new process recently adopted here, is the finest paper yet offered to the public. It is commanding a large sale and gives universal satisfaction.

SAPOLIO removes stains, dirt and finger marks from wood work, without disturbing the paint.

ALLEGED COUNTERFEITER COMMITTED.—A young man named Charles Fredericks was brought here on Saturday from Beaver and Judge Cadwallader, of Philadelphia, charged with having counterfeit money in his possession in the Western District, and in order of Judge McCandless, he was committed to jail for trial.

CONTRACT AWARDED.—The Committee of the Central Board of Education met on Saturday evening, and awarded to Messrs. Urben, Buettler & Co. the contract for printing and binding one thousand copies of the annual report of the City Superintendent, they being the lowest and best bidders.

FOUND DEAD.—Andrew Schreiber, an old German, who has been in Clarion county part of the time, and the remainder of the time in Pittsburgh, for several years, was found dead about a mile below Clarion on Friday morning of last week. He was suffering from dropsy and other diseases, and became insane. An inquest was held and a verdict in accordance with the facts rendered.

By the use of Sapolio all the slop and litter incident to the use of soap and water are avoided.

NINTH STREET.—The track of the Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway has been laid on Ninth street to within about twelve feet of Liberty street. That much of the street is, and has been for some time, torn up, and we think it about time it was paved, or some means rendered passable at this point. The Street Commissioner will be compelled to have it done if the railway company does not attend to it.

SUNDAY AT THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.—At the setting of the Mayor's Court on Sunday morning, Captain Reed, the lieutenant over the district of the watch-house, presented the names of thirty-five persons, arrested during the night for various offenses. Mayor Brush, with his usual patience, heard the cases through and disposed of them severally as their merit s demanded. No other cases were presented at the office during the last forty-eight hours.

SAPOLIO is without a successful rival as a cleaner and polisher of mirrors.

CHEAP, CHEAPER, CHEAPEST.—While everybody knows that dry goods have been declining for some time past, they will never realize how really cheap goods can be purchased until they visit the great bankrupt sale of N. Winiger & Co., now going on under Lafayette Hall, on Wood street. The stock is large, embracing full lines of desirable goods, and they are going for almost nothing. It is decidedly a good place to go to secure bargains in dry goods.

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.—Call at the agency, No. 20 Sixth avenue, and examine the new Family Sewing Machine, manufactured by the Singer Company. It is indisputably the best machine in the market; as the sales of last year abundantly testify. Needles and attachments for all kinds of work, and is supplied with bobbins for the under-thread, which does away with the winding process, heretofore so objectionable. The manufacturing machines are pre-eminently good for that purpose, as the family machines are for family work.

FOR washing dishes Sapollo is superior to soap, doing the work more rapidly and efficiently.

### Death of Dr. McGirr.

Dr. John E. McGirr, a well known physician of this city, died yesterday morning, at his residence on Center avenue, from the effects of typhoid fever. Dr. McGirr was a physician, but a physician of very decided ability. While the cholera raged so fearfully in Norfolk, some twenty years ago, the doctor, then a young practitioner, was among those who volunteered to go from this city to aid the suffering people of Norfolk. The disease was between forty-five and fifty years of age, and leaves a large family.

### The United Presbyterian Theological Seminary.

At a late meeting of the United Presbyterian Synod of Pittsburgh, held at Canonsburgh, it was by a unanimous vote, agreed to transfer the Theological Seminary in Allegheny—if the other Synods interested concur—to the care of the General Assembly. Dr. R. H. Kerr was nominated to fill the chair in the Seminary made vacant by the death of the venerable Dr. Pressley.

Three Synods make nominations, and the Board of Directors elect from the number. As Kerr's high qualifications to fill important positions at the head of the Seminary will fully justify the wisdom of the choice.

ECONOMY of time and labor are both secured by the use of Sapollo.

### St. Francis' Hospital Fair.

The St. Francis Hospital Fair, which is now in progress in City Hall, is meeting with signal success. The hall is crowded nightly, and throughout the day there is a large attendance. An immense variety of useful and ornamental articles are on exhibition at the various booths, and the booths are beautifully ornamented with evergreens, flowers, etc. Excellent dinners are served daily between the hours of eleven and two to hundreds of visitors. We give below the articles now contested for, and the names of the contestants. At the East Liberty Booth, Mrs. Hoeveler, presiding, a gold watch, a set of harness and a pair of buggy robes are contested for. The contestants for the gold watch are A. Kloman, W. Friday, Joseph Lichler and Clemens Hoeveler; for the harness, Henry Sn-liback, Nicholas Roshman, Al. Kramer and C. Mellor; for the buggy robes, Misses Mollie Kim, Mary McAvey, — Keller, A. Hoeveler and Maggie Carson.

At the St. Philomena Booth, Mrs. Anthony Myers, presiding, a miniature bedstead, a weather-gild clock and a handsome chair are contested for. The contestants for the bedstead are Misses C. Monson, M. Jones, C. Weise, F. Feltz, D. Lay and St. Church; for the clock, J. Reigner, J. Heyl, J. Rosster, and W. Woelner; for the chair, Misses B. Schmidt, C. Walter, F. Lutz, and F. Hoyle. At the Riesville Booth the contestants for a set of furs are Misses A. M. Kreuscamp and M. Tucks; for a beautiful garnet ring, Misses J. Witherbach and M. Lindrew; for a pair of skates, Masters L. Giesencamp and A. Glockner; for a white dress, Misses M. Giesencamp, F. Wolf, B. Pinch, M. Baher, M. Modesbacker, L. Baher, L. Fleck, L. Krenzcamp and L. Smith. At the Lawrenceville Booth, No. 1, Miss Hyder presiding, a beautiful secretaire is contested for by Aldermen Koenig, A. J. Jacobs and John Smacker, and at Lawrenceville Booth No. 2 Mrs. Kloman presides; W. Phillips and C. Armstrong are contestants for a library chair. At St. Michaels Booth, Miss Kline, a gold watch is contested for by Justice Barker, Messrs. Bridge, Orth and Kipscore. Elegant vestments are contested for by Fathers Kirker, Mollinger, Frederick, Riesser, Peisch, Schell, Costantine, Fred and Rosswach. Great interest is manifested in these contests, and a handsome sum is being realized.

FOR all household purposes, except clothes washing, Sapollo is cheaper and better than soap.

## ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

### The Opening Services Yesterday.

### Sermon by the Rev. Wm. Preston, D. D.

Last week we published a description of the elegant church edifice recently erected on Ninth street by the congregation of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church. According to previous announcement the new building was formally opened for divine worship yesterday morning, the Rev. Wm. Preston, D. D., Rector, conducting the service. After the usual morning service the choir and congregation sang the 72d Psalm at second verse, and after the ante-communion service the 5th Hymn.

Then followed the sermon by the venerable Rector, from the following texts:

"The Lord loveth the gates of Zion more than all the dwellings of Jacob."—Psalm lxxxvii. 2.

"I was glad when they said unto me, let us go into the house of the Lord."—Psalm cxxii. 1.

The Jewish temple was erected on Mt. Zion, which was therefore called the holy mountain. Its foundation was a rock designed to secure not only the permanency of the structure, but symbolizing the strength and duration of the spiritual edifice, of which Jerusalem and its Temple were but the type and shadow. It was encompassed with mountains and munitions of rocks and they more strongly fortified by the arm of the Almighty. So of the spiritual Zion which it foreshadowed. It was designed for permanency—the gates of Hell should never prevail against it.

The seed of Abraham was God's chosen people, and as this implied that He loved the dwellings of Jacob in the promised land more than those of other nations, so in the psalm He tells us that He loved the gates of Zion, the appointed place of His worship, more even than all the dwellings of Jacob. But what Jerusalem and the Temple were, the Church of Christ is. Built upon the foundation not of St. Peter, but of Christ himself, being the chief corner-stone. Babel was built upon the sand and clay, and the place that knew it soon knew it no more. Of the world itself, the psalmist tells us, He hath founded it upon the seas. It has been once deluged with water, and it shall pass away with consuming fire; but the Church of Christ shall not pass away, for it is founded on the holy mountains. It is built upon a rock, and as God has thus manifested his preference for the place of His worship, and His readiness to bless the worshippers who assembled there, so the psalmist, and all who love God will be glad to seek Him and worship Him in the appointed place. They love the place which He appointed and loved.

I was glad when they said unto me, Let us go into the house of the Lord. Enter into His gates with thanksgiving, and into His courts with praise. The sentiments expressed in these passages of Scripture are: 1st. The importance which God attaches to His own appointed institution of public worship; and 2d. The gladness of heart with which all His true and faithful people will improve and enjoy its privileges. The Savior has taught us that the true acceptable God may worship Him in spirit and in truth, in the closet, in the field, whether their worship is offered in Mt. Gerizim or Jerusalem, or in any other place. Circumstances may forbid their attendance upon any temple made with hands. In such cases God will meet them in the closet, on the bed of sickness, in the wilderness, or in any of the walks of life, for God is present everywhere—on the mountains and on the flood, in the forest and amid the stars. But the temple was His own institution. He *loveth* the Gates of Zion. He is peculiarly present in the sanctuary, not only under the Law but under the Gospel. Wherever two or three are met in His name, He is in the midst of them. He will be with His Church until the end of the world. But the Church of Christ consists of living souls, for among mortified—whom He hath *wasned* from their sins in His blood. But the very existence of the supposes *organization*, not only *private* devotion, but *public* worship and ordinances. The services of the temple, the sanctuary, the church edifice—*erected* not for the accommodation of boys and selfishness, but for Ritual and appointed public exhibitions or the purposes of a carnival to shop, for the people and the worship of the living God.

You propose this institution to the earliest infancy of our race. Immediately after the fall there was a place of worship where Abel offered unto God a better sacrifice than Cain, and obtained witness of his justification through faith in the coming Redeemer. The Patriarchs had their places of worship. Jacob erected a Temple of cedar or stone, for their migratory habits would not permit it, and wherever the incense of their prayers and sacrifices ascended from the work of Man or the stones of Bethel, it was alike their temple, their sanctuary, the place which God loved and they loved; for it was the place of their nearest communion with the Father of spirits. Moses in the wilderness had a temple of selfcommon was possible, but a tabernacle with its holy sanctuary, and appointed priesthood and sacrifices, and the place where God manifested His presence and blessed His worshippers and gave answering answers from between the Cherubim. Once established in Jerusalem, the Temple was of common means the wonder of the world. With all its magnificence and cost, it was constructed, like the tabernacle, by special divine direction. The Jew *must* worship there if possible, but the *pious Jew* needed no compulsion—he loved to worship there; like the Psalmist, he longed, he thirsted, he panted to *know* God as he had been Him in the sanctuary. He mourned and bewered God from the land of Jordan and the Hill Mizar, but this but feebly expressed his gladness of heart when they said unto him, "Let us go into the house of the Lord."

No less true, my hearers, is this divine regard for the worship of the sanctuary under the Christian economy. The Church of the Church of Christ is one of mercy and organization,—so long as its members are branches of Him, the living vine, or members of the body of which He is the head, so large will be the love towards the assembling of themselves together in the sanctuary. The Christian may call upon God at all times and in sundry places: he may unite with Christian brethren of every name, and wherever found, and worship God in spirit and in truth. But the Christian will love his own church and the house of God as sweetly as he will love the home of his affections. As well pretend to say that piety it is of no worth as that the house of God is a superfluity; he knows that it is essential to the progress and even existence of true piety in the world. Rarely, almost never, do those become Christians who unnecessarily and habitually neglect the house of God, while the professing disciple who does this need no better evidence that his religion is a vain thing. The root of the matter certainly is not in him, and he evidences himself if he supposes otherwise. It is reason to suppose, God loved the gates of Zion—the house where He is worshipped and where His honor dwelleth. It is His own institution, appointed to save souls from death. Why should He not love it, realize an interest in His welfare? As He ever has done, whether in patriarchal, prophetic, apostolic or modern times? He appointed the ministry, sacraments and ordinances as the instrumental part of building up Christ's kingdom on earth, and He also would know of His true Church character as the living God, the great God, glorious in pardoning sin and perfecting the soul for immortality, must accept of Him and wait upon Him in the services of His house, or wonder not if they never find Him but to their sorrow and condemnation. And this may lead me to the occasion of this morning.

St. Andrew's Church was organized and its congregation assembled for worship on Easter Sunday in the year of our Lord 1837, with about twenty communicants, some four or five of whom are now living. It was built in the country from Trinity Church, and for a time struggled with much difficulty and some opposition. The Rev. Rind Keith, of Alexandria, Va., was elected its first Rector, but never officiated. The Rev. H. Page faithfully supplied the vacancy for six months, when the Rev. C. W. Andrews, now of Shepherdstown, Va., became Rector, and continued to officiate about two years, when, in 1841, I became Rector of the parish. I found here scarcely one hundred communicants. The edifice, in the place of which this church building has now been erected, was first occupied in May, 1841. It was largely in debt, considering the numbers and feebleness of the congregation. This was for many years the occasion of much difficulty and most serious trials, which I hope and pray to God may not be repeated in the case of this present edifice. Indeed, I rejoice to say that though a far more beautiful and costly structure than the former, yet the financial ability of the present congregation is so far superior to that of thirty years ago, and their unanimity of spirit and determination so satisfactory that I not only entertain confidently hopes and expect that our present noble edifice will soon be freed from every pecuniary embarrassment. The liberality and prompt payments of most of those who have contributed to its erection are above all praise and need no commendation of mine. I believe that many similar instances are to be found. I take this opportunity also to express my most deep and truly grateful sense of obligation to the vestry and others for their faithfulness and diligence in relieving me so entirely from all anxiety in regard to the plan of construction and the discharge of its obligations—widely differing most certainly from the labor and anxiety I once experienced in another parish when engaged in a similar work.

But to look charge of the parish I was comparatively young in years and sanguine with hope. For some reason which I do not well understand, the Parish was for a few years eminently prosperous. Its Sunday School was, I think, the largest west of the Alleghanies, and the house was filled both at morning and evening services, while many were added to the church of such as I trust will be saved. From 1850 to 1855 I was absent from the Parish, during which time the Church was organized by the Rev. G. W. Quick and the Rev. N. E. Cornwall, ordained, and found here by the Rev. Major Wm. Frew, A. W. Bell, John Owens, Jas. Laughlin, Jr., Rev. Mr. Scovel, Rev. Mr. Stuckenberg, H. F. Jenks, David Robinson, David and Dr. Young, Rev. Dr. Howard, H. A. Lavely, Rev. Mr. Boyle.

The choir sung the anthem, "O thou whose power," after which the President announced for the subject of the evening's discussion, "The temperance cause."

Brief and eloquent addresses were made by Col. Richard Realf, Rev. Mr. Coombe, of Philadelphia; F. H. Denig, A. J. Lavely, Rev. Mr. Boyle, T. K. Cree, J. Bowman and A. G. Baker.

On motion, the meeting adjourned with prayer and benediction by Rev. Mr. Boyle.

THE use of Sapollo makes the hands clean and soft, and prevents their chapping in cold weather.

### FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

#### Train Master Killed.

On Saturday morning, an accident singular in its nature and most distressing in its consequences, happened near Derry, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Mr. J. S. Spellman, Train Master on the Western Division, while in the act of coupling an engine to a freight train was caught and almost instantly killed. It is stated to us that there is a heavy curve a short distance west of Derry, where the coupling was to have been effected, and that Mr. Spellman was on the inside of this curve, which rendered the coupling more hazardous. Under such circumstances closer together on the short side of the curves; that there was a bolt which projected several inches from the car, and that as Mr. Spellman reached in to make the coupling, his head was caught between the end of the bolt and the engine, and the skull crushed in as to produce almost instantaneous death. He was released speedily, but never spoke after being caught. The deceased was one of the oldest employes of the company, and he was a very competent and efficient officer. He filled the position of Road Foreman of Engineers for a number of years, and was widely known among the officers and men employed on the road. He was about thirty-eight years of age, and resided with his family at Derry, Westmoreland county.

A special train has been made up and will leave for Derry at half past six o'clock this morning for the purpose of bringing the remains to this city for interment. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and will be buried with the rites of that order. Out of respect to the memory of the deceased, who was himself an engineer, the locomotives of the road have been draped in mourning.

THE OPERA.—The season of English Opera given by the Richings-Bernard Combination was closed on Saturday by two performances, the "Rose of Castile" being given at the matinee, and the "Postilion of Longjumeau" in the evening. Both these performances were worthy of praise, as to both singing and acting. The total receipts for the seven performances were $8,500, or an average of over $1,200 for each. This shows that the season was pecuniarily as well as artistically successful.

NOTHING is so convenient and efficacious for cleaning windows as Enoch Morgan's Sons' Sapolio.

## PITTSBURGH TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

### First Stated Meeting—Session on Friday Evening and Saturday Morning—Lecture on the Philosophy of History—Discussion on Compulsory Education.

The Pittsburgh Teachers' Institute held its first stated meeting of the year, in the Lincoln School House, at Torrens' Station, Twenty-first ward, commencing on Friday evening last at 7 o'clock. The hall of the building was crowded to its utmost by principals, teachers, citizens, and the friends of education generally, and the exercises proved the most interesting of any yet held under its auspices.

The Institute was called to order by the City Superintendent, George J. Luckey, Esq., and opened with prayer by Prof. Crumb, of the High School.

An address of welcome was delivered by Mr. Samuel Chadwick, member of the Local Board of the Twenty-first ward, and a response in behalf of the teachers was made by Prof. Crumb.

Prof. Julian B. Crenshaw of the High School then delivered a lecture on "The Philosophy of History." It was logical, well written and delivered in an admirable manner and made quite an impression on the audience.

A discussion next took place on the subject of "Compulsory Education," Mr. W. L. Kline, Principal of the Springfield sub-district, opening the debate. He took medium grounds on the question and argued in favor of the necessity that existed for it, but doubted its practicability. Messrs. Burtt, Harrison, Professor Crumb and Superintendent Luckey argued strongly in favor of the question. The remarks of each and every speaker were listened to with great attention; and it seems to be generally conceded that compulsory education was the only method in which to reach the people.

The Institute then adjourned until half-past nine o'clock on Saturday morning, when, after the transaction of a large amount of miscellaneous business, Mr. Harrison, Chairman of the Committee on School Books, submitted a report which was read and adopted.

The discussion on "Compulsory Education," was taken up on Friday evening was then resumed and continued until the close of the Institute at noon on Saturday.

The Allegheny Quartette furnished the music for the occasion, which, as may be expected, was quite a feature in the exercises. The attendance at the morning session was not as large as on Friday evening, but it was afterward to show that the Institute is growing in favor at a greatly increased rate, and there is no doubt that much good is resulting therefrom. Much praise is due Mr. Luckey for his efforts to raise the standard of education by organizing the institute, and with the assistance of the Principal and teachers carrying it so successful.

## THE CAMBRIA DISASTER.

### The Pittsburghers on Board.

The wrecking of the steamer Cambria, off the coast of Ireland, has caused a profound feeling in this community, from the fact that seven of the passengers escaped from this city. William Bingham, Jr., is a son of ex-Mayor William Bingham, and nephew of Mr. George Bingham, of the Adams Express. He is the agent for one of the Anchor line of steamers, on which the Cambria belonged, and his office is at 18 Smithfield street, near Sixth avenue. His wife was a Miss McGill, of the First ward, Allegheny, a sister of Captain J. D. McGill, clerk in the Custom House. They had two small children, whom they had taken with them on the voyage. Mrs. Bingham had taken with her, as a companion, Miss E. H. Pusey, a young lady of Allegheny. In addition to these five persons, there were Mr. John Hobson and wife, of Sharpsburg, both very recently married. Hobson, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and was a brother of Captain Hobson, who purchased a small farm Lt. Wall's station, from Mr. William H. Campbell, with the intention of devoting its energies to small fruits. He proposed to spend the winter in Europe, with his agent's family, and with this object in view had embarked on the Cambria. His wife was a Miss Maxwell, of the Ninth ward, and they had no children. Their relations here. They have no children. Mr. Hobson is a stair-builder by trade, and is well known among carpenters and builders. Mr. Bingham is widely known, and his very large circle of friends and relatives will feel the deepest concern for his welfare. There is a report that some of the passengers have been saved, but there are grave apprehensions that all have perished. Further news of the disaster is awaited with intense and painful interest.

### Teddy McCarthy.

It is stated that Teddy McCarthy, who was pardoned and released from the Penitentiary on last election day, to vote for Dan Geiger through whose influence he was released, was on a "spree" on Saturday night in the Ninth ward, and in the heat of a dispute with a fellow-citizen of the name we failed to learn, drew a knife and tried to stab him. We understand that Teddy defied all the policemen on the beat to lay hands on him, at the same time brandishing a huge knife in a threatening manner. The police on the beat were not all present, but those who were did not attempt to arrest Teddy and he departed in the evil tenor of his way. We would not be at all surprised if this highly virtuous young man would be out in a card this morning asking a suspension of public opinion, and also the press on the other side. On arriving at the bridge it was joined by delegates from the Grange from the west of Pittsburgh and Allegheny. The entire body then returned to the latter which was handsomely decorated with all kinds of evergreens and miniature flags. A large audience having gathered in the hall, the band played a series of lively airs, and the assemblage was finally called to order.

A. Mecklenburg, President of the Society, then introduced Mr. J. Neafer, who delivered in German an address appropriate to the occasion, giving a history of the association in Birmingham, and the great success which has attended it. He also spoke at some length of the advantages resulting from the Turner Societies wherever they exist. Mr. Wm. C. Moreland followed in a very appropriate address in English. Other speakers followed, after which the Turners sat down to an elegant supper served in the old story, and the festivities were continued to a late hour.

### Sapolio,

When once introduced for household purposes, makes glad the hearts of mistress and servant.

### Real Estate.

The Marshall farm to-morrow. If you want a five or ten acre lot, or a forty acre lot with good buildings, be sure to attend the executor's sale of the late James Marshall's farm, near Sharpsburg, on Monday. Take the 9:30 train Tuesday morning. Free tickets, wagons and dinner provided. See advertisement by A. Leggate, auctioneer.

### Moth Patches, Freckles and Tan.

USE "PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION." The only reliable and Harmless Remedy for removing Brown Discolorations from the Face. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, 49 Bond St. N. Y. Sold by Druggists everywhere. myth

### An Endless Variety

Of stains from acids, nitrate of silver, ink, tar, etc., vanish at the touch of Sapolio.

## LOCAL NOTICES.

### Sapolio

Cleans knives, forks and all kinds of table cutlery of rust and acid stains, quicker and better than any other agent.

### Those Who Are Sick,

Or afflicted with any chronic difficulty, should without delay write for Dr. Hamilton's New Treatise, sent free to all who apply. R. Leontine Hamilton, M. D., P. O. Box 1,952, New York City.

### Glycerine of Rose.

A superior article for chapped hands and lips. Also for beautifying and renewing transparency to the skin. Sold by druggists and dealers.

### In the Olden Time,

When our forefathers indulged in a drink of liquor, they got it pure and without noxious ingredients, as it was and is found in the "*Golden Wedding Rye Whisky*," distilled by Joseph S. Finch & Co.

### Overcoats and Dress and Business Suits.

Messrs. Uriing, Follansbee & Co., corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street, have just received a large stock of overcoatings and dress goods, to which they invite the special attention of their customers and the public generally. These goods are from the best manufacturers, and will be made up to order in the latest and most fashionable styles, at the most reasonable prices. Parties can find at this establishment a large assortment of the best goods in the market, and everything which are offered at the lowest prices, considering the quality of the goods. Also, a large stock of goods suitable for boys' wear, and every variety of gents' and youths' furnishing goods.

### Every Article of Tinware

Used in the kitchen is kept bright and clean, with comparatively little labor, by the use of Sapolio.

### Beautiful

Are the mantel ornaments on exhibition at the Queensware House of Messrs. R. E. Breed & Co., No. 120 Wood street, Pittsburgh. The variety is large and the assortment complete, which are offered at the lowest prices, considering the quality. Also, a large stock of goods suitable for hotel use, and a variety of glass and decorated ware.

### Bear this in Mind.

The place to buy all genuine drugs, chemicals, patent medicines, perfumeries, fine toilet soaps, &c., &c., is at the popular grocery store of Stephen Fleming's, No. 84 Market street, corner Diamond.

### Beware

Of cheap imitations, and buy your silver-plated ware from a reliable house. Silver has a standard value, as every one ought to know, and cheap plated ware is a very little if any, silver about it. R. E. Breed & Co., No. 120 Wood street, guarantee their silver-plated ware. It always gives satisfaction in the using.

### Perfect-Fitting Shirts

Made to order, at Putnam's, 72 Fifth avenue opposite postoffice. tf

### Marble Mantles and Table Tops

Often become stained and tarnished. Sapolio removes these blemishes when nothing else will.

### The Table Looks Splendid

When furnished with the elegant China and Queensware which is always to be found in the extensive importing house of Messrs. R. E. Breed & Co., No. 120 Wood street. The visitor always finds delicious, when served in Breed's *recherche* dishes.

### Messrs. R. E. Breed & Co.,

Wholesale dealers in China, Queensware, etc., No. 120 Wood street, Pittsburgh, have the most extensive assortment of the choicest goods, to which they invite the special attention of the trade.

### W. D. Duffey & Co.,

Merchant Tailors, No. 24 Fifth av., Pittsburgh

### The Eagle Drug Store and Public Dispensary, Corner of Penn and Thirteenth Streets.

The finest and freshest stock of drugs in the city. Dr. Heid, the proprietor, who acknowledges no superior in the knowledge of pharmacy, superintends in the making up of prescriptions. The stock of oils, paints, perfumeries, toilet soaps, patent medicines, &c., is complete, and the prices at the Eagle are very reasonable. tf

## GROCERIES, &C.

Samuel H. Baird,
WHOLESALE GROCER,
NO. 112 SECOND AVE.
THE FINEST TEAS, THE CHOICEST COFFEES, THE PUREST SPICES,
CHOICE VARIETIES
Tobaccos, Sugars,
SYRUPS, SOAPS, &c
100 Bbls. Choice N. O. Molasses,
FOR SALE LOW.

MONITOR.
(None other Genuine).
LOUISVILLE NAVY TOBACCO.
Having secured the Agency of this unrivalled Tobacco, orders will be filled promptly and at Low Rates. Liberal discount to the trade.
SAMUEL H. BAIRD,
tf 112 SECOND AVENUE.

E. PATTERSON,
DEALER IN
Groceries and Produce,
ALSO, GENERAL NEWS AGENT,
CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS
WEST NEWTON, PA.
In addition to a full line of Groceries and Provisions and a regular supply of Magazines, Daily and Weekly Newspapers, Stationery, etc., an elegant
SODA FOUNTAIN,
Has been fitted up on the premises, from which the delicious beverage will be served during the summer
ALLEN KIRKPATRICK. JOHN J. MCKENNOY
REMOVAL.
Allen Kirkpatrick & Co.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Flour and Seed Dealers,
Have Removed from No. 242 Liberty Street to their New Warehouse,
No. 231 LIBERTY STREET,
OPPOSITE THE HEAD OF WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

VALUABLE COAL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale on reasonable terms, 100 Acres of Coal, (more or less), the vein or strata about 6 feet in thickness and of a good quality, with sufficient surface to work, and take the same, situate about three-quarters of a mile from J. Y. Hite's tan-yard, on the Turnpike, in Penn's East Deer township, Allegheny county. A good title to the same can be given. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber, on the premises.
FREDERICK CHRIST.

250 BARRELS PRIME JERSEY SWEET POTATOES. 600 bbls. of the Western and York state Apples; 80 pkgs. Roll and Tub Butter, 2240 bags prime Timothy and Clover Seed, Beans, Feathers, Eggs, Lard, sweetzer Cheese, Onions, Rhenish, Butter, Tubs, Apple Butter, &c., &c. Also, Agent Sarren's Patent Cartridge Wheels.
HENRY R. KEA, 139 and 141 Liberty St., Pittsburgh.
P. S.—Orders promptly filled. Letters of inquiry answered with promptness.

J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
FIRST ARRIVAL NEW CROP
New Orleans Molasses.
Nos. 130 and 132 Second Ave.

## ALLEGHENY.

KNAP'S BATTERY.—The members of this battery will hold a meeting to-morrow evening at Sidden's Hall, for the purpose of electing non-commissioned officers.

SAPOLIO is a convenient and profitable substitute for emery and rotten stone, in polishing steel and iron implements.

WORK HOUSE ESCAPES.—Two more prisoners confined in the Work House escaped from that institution on Friday, and have not yet been apprehended. One of them was David Collins, who has once before effected his escape from the same place.

NEW COMPANY FORMING.—Captain W. W. Tyson is now engaged in forming a new company, to occupy the Fifth and Sixth wards, Allegheny. This company will be composed exclusively of veterans, and it is expected that it will be ready to be mustered in and uniformed by Thanksgiving day. It will be attached to the Pittsburgh Light Guards.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A carpenter named James Reiter, while engaged on Saturday in shingling the house of Captain Hay, on Irwin street, accidently slipped and fell to the pavement, receiving severe bruises about the head and shoulders. He was also injured internally, causing a slight hemorrhage, but the attending physician pronounced that the injuries are not fatal.

SENT TO DIXMONT.—The Mayor, on Saturday, sent a woman named Mary Kain to Dixmont Hospital. She had been wandering about the city a number of days past, annoying the passers by and creating disturbances. She could give no account of herself, nor where she resided, and as none of her friends called at the office, she was committed to Dixmont, where every attention will be paid her.

STAIR RODS and door knobs look badly when they are tarnished. Sapollo restores their brightness at a touch.

RUNAWAYS.—Yesterday morning a horse attached to a barouche took fright on Ohio street, at the corner of Federal, and dashed down the street at a furious rate. The driver kept his seat and prevented a collision, and at the west park drove the animal against the fence. The shafts were broken and the harness otherwise slightly injured. On Saturday night another horse took fright on Anderson street, and the driver, together with a lady and two children were thrown out, but fortunately escaped with only a few slight bruises.

REV. HENRY D. MOORE.—This popular divine preached yesterday morning and evening in the Central Presbyterian Church, and in the afternoon in the Third U. P. Church, to immense congregation assembled at each service to hear him. Last evening the church was literally packed, the aisles, vestibule and every available spot was occupied, while not a few hundred persons were unable to gain admittance. Mr. Moore preached in his usual fervent and powerful manner, and sustained his reputation as an able and faithful minister. His services were highly interesting, profitable, and were delivered with a strictness to hold the attention of all in such a manner as to hold the attention of all present throughout their delivery.

### A Supposed Burglar Arrested.

We learn from the Johnstown *Tribune*, that a man, calling himself Charles Jones, was arrested at that place on a charge of desertion, and that a lot of burglar's tools were found in his possession. His wife is the daughter of Mrs. Schell, of the Fifth ward, Kernville, and was married to the prisoner in February last at the residence of Dr. Marshall in this city. It appears that Jones had come from the west to Johnstown, and after visiting his wife and child, took a house in the north of town, when Chief of Police Harris arrested him. In his carpet sack were found the following articles, which, it is supposed, were stolen: An imperial duplex watch, No. 24,043; a railroad time keeper, M. J. Tobias, maker, (stripped); No. 6,951; a small open-faced silver watch, No. 2,791, B. Raffin, Geneva, maker; seven white shirts, and a pair of rubber shoes, besides a full set of burglar's tools. Jones is of Redium size, genteel appearance, with long black hair, goatee and moustache, and hails from Montreal. He was taken to Ebensburg where he now languishes.

SAPOLIO is the very best thing known for cleaning and polishing surgical and dental instruments.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### OPERA HOUSE.

Lessees and Managers.....HENDERSON & CANNING.

MONDAY EVENING, October 24, 1870, first appearance this season of the eminent American actress,

MRS. D. P. BOWERS,

Supported by the popular actor,

MR. J. C. MCCOLLOM,

For which occasion they will appear in a new Romantic Play, in four acts, entitled

A ROMANCE OF THE RHINE:

OR, THE MAID OF METZ

In preparation—LADY AUDLEY.

MRS. BOWERS Maitnee on Saturday.

### TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATER.

FRED. AIME.....Manager.

TO-NIGHT, FIVE GREAT STAR FEATURES, Fifty Most Brilliant Attractions! Great expansive Extravaganza and Ballet, Mr. ODELL HUMPHREYS, JESTER, Man with Talking Hand. Astonishing! "Sleeping! Sleeping! Sleeping! Gardner, Tuxtonic Comic—Billy Barr, Characteristic Expressionist—Fantastic Tramps—Half Hundred Male and Female Artistes. Saturday Matinee.

### ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

V. E. FRANKE.....Lessee and Manager.

THIS EVENING, OCTOBER 24, 1870.

Engagement for a limited Season with the great SAPPHO OPERETTA TROUPE,

Who will appear in the Operettas of FITTED TO THE LIFE, THE BELLE OF NEW YORK, THE KEEPER, and Offenbach's Operetta Bouffe of LISCHEN AND FRITZCHEN.

Family Matinee—Saturday, at 2:30 P. M.

### HARRY ROBINSON,

The Man with the Silver Hor